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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,476—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

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Governor of Bombay.
In aid of the
CHILDREN'S WARD CONVALESCENT HOME, KHANDALA.

TICKETS—Reserved Seats, Rs. 3, Unreserved, Rs. 2, Admission Rs. 1.

Plan at SOUNDY'S.

WANTED AT ONCE

(a) AN Oil Engine (Hornsby—Acroyed or other good maker) from 9 B. H. P. up to 15 B. H. P.

(b) CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS 6" and 8" and 10."

State maker's name of (a) and (b); whether Portable or fixed type; whether (a) and (b) new or second-hand; whether (a) is complete with water tanks and can be seen at work, whether (b) has loose pulley, and if so, gives suction.

Quote price complete delivered on boat at Karachi or Bombay and earliest date of delivery.

K,
care of "Bombay Gazette."

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DISCONTINUANCE OF PASSENGER TRAINS BETWEEN SHOLAPUR AND RAICHUR.

ON and AFTER the first of December, 1898, and until further notice, the DOWN PASSENGER TRAIN LEAVING SHOLAPUR DAILY at 2-17 and ARRIVING at RAICHUR at 10-25 the same day and the UP PASSENGER TRAIN LEAVING RAICHUR DAILY at 5-45 and ARRIVING at SHOLAPUR at 14-10 the same afternoon, will be DISCONTINUED between Sholapur and Raichur.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 28th of November, 1898.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner will at 11 a.m., WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at his office, HEAR and DECIDE upon all CHALLENGES and other objections which may not have been already disposed of and which may have been made to him in writing not later than 5 o'clock this afternoon.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay.
Dated 29th November, 1898.

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FROM DIFFERENT MANUFACTURERS.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
TAYLOR-GARRINGTON
MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY,
SHORT SEASON,
4 NIGHTS ONLY,
COMMENCING
SATURDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 3.
PRODUCTION OF HARRY PAULTON'S LONDON EXTRAVAGANZA
NIOBE,
NIOBE (An Ancient) ELLA CARRINGTON
DUNN (A Modern) CHARLIE TAYLOR,
SUPPORTED BY THE FULL STRENGTH OF THE COMPANY,
19 TALENTED ARTISTES 19

NOTE—That the semi classical and wholly farcical comedy of "Niobe" is quite to the taste of play-goers in India is evidenced by the fact that wherever Miss Carrington, Mr. Taylor and Company have played it the theatres have been crowded, and its success has been most pronounced. It was the success of the Brough Season in Calcutta last year, and has been played in London and New York over 1,000 times, "Niobe" will be followed by

A MUSICAL MELANGE

In which the young and talented Australian Prima Donna
MISS LAURA ROBERTS
will make her first appearance in Bombay, and render selections from the successful Musical Plays
THE GEISHA
AND
THE CIRCUS GIRL,
Assisted by the Members of the Company.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.
Full particulars in future advertisements.
H. P. LYONS, Advance Manager.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 8th December, 1898, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Commander T. G. R. Finny resigning his seat on the Corporation.
2. (a) Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools, Committee, stating that of the members appointed by the Corporation, Professor O. V. Muller, is the senior member who retires at the end of the current year.
(b) Appointment of a member of the Joint Schools Committee vice Professor O. V. Muller retiring.
3. Letter to the Presidency from Mr. O. V. Muller requesting sanction to his absence for three months.
Resolutions of the Standing Committee to the following effect:—
4. Recommending that approval be given to the transfer of Rs. 1,221 from Savings in the grant under Drainage, New Works Budget for 1898-99, Altering and avoiding Storm-water drain at the junction of Nepean Sea and Harkness Roads, to the grant under Drainage, Section II, A, Miscellaneous Drainage, Carts with Drivers and Bullocks, the latter grant being inadequate.
5. Recommending sanction to the payment of a Bonus of half a month's pay to the Assessor and Collector, to the three Assistant Assessors, and to each member of the Indoor and out-door staff.
6. Forwarding for information memorandum from the Commissioner regarding the writing-off of the book value of fifty-four Bullocks.
7. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 50,000 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet an anticipated excess on the grant of Rs. 1,00,000 provided in the current year's Budget under the head of Street Improvement.
8. Recommending sanction to the leasing of Government land near Mori Road, Mahim, required for the erection of a Latrine.
Further consideration of letter to the President from the Chief Secretary to Government in the General Department (Plague), expressing the hope of Government that in the terms of Notification No. 4516—4779, dated the 12th August 1898, the Corporation will not find anything repugnant to their constitutional position or to the provisions of the Municipal Act.
10. Further consideration of letter from the Commissioner reporting on the measures it is proposed to take with the view of dealing with any recrudescence of plague in the City.
11. Report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to draft an address of Welcome to the Viceroy designate.
12. Letter to the President from the Secretary to Government in the General Department forwarding copy of Government Resolution notifying the election and appointment of Trustees under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898.
13. The Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1897-98 and the Report of the Municipal Auditors for the same period, together with a Review thereof by the Standing Committee.
14. Letter from the Commissioner forwarding with his remarks copy of a letter from the Executive Engineer, who reports on the disfigurement and disrespectful restoration of the Statue of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.
15. Letter to the President from Mr. B. S. Shroff for self and Joint Honorary Secretary, Bombay Medical Union, forwarding a brief report of Proceedings and Propositions considered at Meetings of the Union held to consider the present position of Professor Haffkine's Plague Prophylactic Inoculation.
16. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Committee, Meeting held on the 9th November 1898.
17. Letter from the Commissioner forwarding copy of a letter from the Executive Health Officer reporting on the subject of the condition of Antobs and Patak Wadis.
18. Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding a statement of Assessment of Properties for the Quarter ended 30th September 1898.
19. Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding for information copy of Government Resolution in the General Department appointing Mr. W. L. Harvey, I. C. S., to be Municipal Commissioner, vice Mr. P. C. H. Snow.
20. Report of the Committee of the Corporation on the measures to be adopted in the case of fallen houses.
21. Letter from Mr. Venkaya Karadi Lingu expressing his heartfelt thanks to the Corporation for their kind and appreciative resolution in reference to his father's death.
22. Notice of motion from Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin that the Commissioner's attention be directed to the dangerously insecure condition of Dharavi-Sion Road, and he be requested to adopt means for its early improvement.
23. Notice of motion from Mr. Accacio G. Viegas that the President be requested to invite the attention of Government to the correspondence ending with Mr. Under Secretary Batchelor's letter to the President No. 9417 [ated the 15th December 1897] Judicial Department, to enquire when the necessary legislation for applying to the City of Bombay provisions similar to those of Section 49 of Act IV of 1890, with a view to protect the public from the danger of dog-bites is likely to be undertaken, and to respectfully submit that if the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the Bombay City Police is a large measure which may take a long time before it can be enacted into law Government will be pleased to consider the advisability of passing, as early as possible, a short Act containing only such provisions as may be considered necessary and suitable for extending to Bombay City the protection given to the mofussil by Section 49 of the District Police Act, 1893.
24. Notice of motion from Mr Accacio G Viegas that the Commissioner by requested to obtain a report from the Assessor and Collector as to the desirability of numbering the hand-barrows and two-wheeled small carts drawn by animals in order the better to levy the wheel and animal taxes from the owners.
25. Notice of motion from Mr. Khurshedji Nasarwanji Wadya that the Commissioner be requested to inform the Corporation what steps he is taking or intends taking for the prevention of waste of water by the washermen on Malabar Hill.
26. Notice of motion from Mr. Accacio G. Viegas that the Commissioner be requested to place himself in communication with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, with a view to some improved public conveyance being devised, which shall be suited to the requirements of the poorer classes of passengers in the city and be safer of ingress and egress the bullock "Reckla" at present playing for hire in the City, and to report to the Corporation what measures should be adopted for introducing such improved conveyance into the City in supersession of the present "Reckla."
27. Notice of motion from Mr. Accacio G. Viegas that the President be requested to address Government on the subject of increasing the Town Duty on Tobacco and the fee for Tobacco licenses in the City.
28. Notice of motion from Rao Bahadur Dhackjee Cassinathjee, that the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the Corporation's Resolution, No. 1417, dated the 9th May 1898, and he be requested to report whether the work of improving and replacing such street numbers on houses in the City as have been obliterated or removed has been taken in hand and, if so, when it is likely to be completed.

By Order of the President,
M. N. WADIA,
Municipal Secretary.
Bombay Municipal Corporation Office, 29th Nov. 1898.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Sold and Steel "Movilistes" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock, REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.
Application to
Dr. GLOEL,
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Wesel-am-Rhein,
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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-8 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

XMAS CARDS! XMAS TOYS! XMAS DOLLS, XMAS PRESENTS, all latest Novelties at Cheapest Prices, Liberal Discount to Xmas Tree Holders. At SHROFF BROS., Hornby Row.

LANAULL.—THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL will be re-opened exclusively for Europeans under the new Management of PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. Arrangements have been made for an excellent cuisine, and for the general comfort of the visitors.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free, at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

ON VIEW.—Mr. R. W. Ehler's valuable Furniture, Collard's Cottage Piano, etc., at Dadysett Hall, Cumballa, TO BE SOLD on 1st December.

VARIETIES IN GOLD BROOCHES, NECKLETS, BANGLES, PINS and all kinds of JEWELLERY, set with Diamonds, Pearls, Rubies, Opals, &c.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., No. 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

ALUMINIUM ARTICLES of the highest standard of purity, made at the VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE Bombay, are now FOR SALE at Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW, Bombay and Calcutta, and at Messrs. BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

LADIES are invited to inspect our NEW STOCK of Shirt-Blouses with White Linen detachable Collars and Cuffs, from Rs. 4-12.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—Chaste and Artistic designs printed on Platinotype paper—Specially interesting, prepared from suitable local subjects and most appropriate for sending home. Before purchasing elsewere call and see the varied collection at the Art Photographic Salon of RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Rs. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved, its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-0-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

TO LET.—TWO BUNGALOWS at Nepean Sea Road. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMONJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS.
SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

SECOND-HAND Bijou Orchestran Organs, or the P. P. Organs with 4 Music Rolls and case complete, in good order, very little used, Rs. 90.—STEFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MATHERAN, RUGBY HOTEL MATHERAN—Is the most comfortable, fashionable, highest, and most centrally situated Hotel on the Hill. It has several NEW SUITES OF ROOMS suitable for families, Rooms bright, airy, clean and commodious, all Home comforts provided. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR.—"I have found the Rooms most Comfortable and Clean and I have had every reason to be satisfied with all the arrangements of the Hotel."—J. ROSS, Major-General.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, situated on the highest and coolest part of the hill is OPEN for EUROPEAN VISITORS only. It is the nearest to Gymkhana, Neral, &c.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

WANTED, CLERK who has had experience of Warehousing work, and who thoroughly understands Book keeping. Apply, stating salary expected with copies of Testimonials (recent) to "A. B." care of this paper.

WANTED For the Holkar College, Indore, a PROFESSOR of SANSCRIT. The applicant must have Graduated with honours. Applications, enclosing copies of testimonials to be addressed to the PRINCIPAL.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C." care of this Office.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION as BOOK KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this office.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W," care of this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 18th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and have had no return of it since. ..... Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwala's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholerol are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Bicephorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility, Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar, with handsome Borders in all sizes.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co. Beds, Library Press, Safes, Chairs of latest Designs made and ready.—Chuckla, No. 6.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE of landed property in Camatecpura Eleventh Street, Advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED.

SALE OF EMPTY PACKING CASES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Jacob Sassoon Mill, Parel.

On account and at the risk of Abdul Kayum Abdul Karim —About 600 to 700 empty packing cases.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Dadysett Hill, Cumballa, the very valuable and neat, substantial French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, also Mutnagiri made bedroom suits or furnitures, Trenchar's glassware and crockery ware, best plated-ware, mahogany cottage piano by Collard and Collard, in good order, one light running stylish victoria, removeable front seat, in good order, and other strong-built victoria, English made brougham, by Holmes, D B B L gun by Dogwell and Harrison, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Dimar's lamps, Persian carpets, etc., the property of R. W. Ehlers, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view. The property of a gentleman—

1 English-built landau by Hooper and Co., in excellent order. Also sword, dagger, walking stick, gun, dagger walking stick, silver mounted ivory driving whips, Japanes sward.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN JAMBULWADY LANE ON THE KALBADEVI ROAD.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p. m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Shunkerpraad Hariprasad and Girjaprasad Hariprasad, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Mangesh Purshotam and Narayen Mungesh, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 9th day of May, 1891, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement in length 14 sticks, and in breadth 2 sticks or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 479, new No. 2469, old survey No 1191, and new survey No 25, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward, Nos. 364 1775, street Nos. 18 13 to 19, all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Jambulwady Lane, Kalbadevi Road, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, in Bombay, and are bounded on the east by the house of Vithal Bhikoo Sasba, on the west by the house of Nowrojee Shapurjee Domrigur, on the north by a range or chawl belonging to Mawoobhai Moosabhai and on the south by the Jambulwady Lane, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Mangesh Purshotam, with his, family and tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS AND TOYS.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the following fancy goods and toys, suitable for Xmas Tree decoration, consisting of plush and leather companions, work boxes, albums, hand bags, solicitors' brief and stationery cases, glass work-boxes and flower baskets, dressed dolls, table ornaments, centre pieces, toilet and liqueur sets biscuit porcelain Italian figures, table ornaments, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN SHAMJI HUSSAJI STREET, NOW CALLED SAMUEL STREET.

Under instructions from Mr Fuzallabhai Cassumbhai, the surviving Trustee of the late Hoorbai, widow of Gooiam Hoosein Tejani, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following property, viz:—

All that piece of Government land with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Shamji Hussaji Street, now called Samuel Street, in the sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement 218 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under Ward B No. 1667 and Street No. 196-167, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1023, and bounded on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by Shamji Hassaji or Samuel Street, on the north by the property formerly of Kaan Mahomed but now of Ebrahim Hassam, and on the south by the property formerly of Cassum Nabha but now of Currimbhoy Ebrahim and partly by a public passage, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF CHOICE AND VALUABLE GARDEN PLANTS,

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 7 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Mead, Mazagon, a large collection of choice garden plants, in China and other pots and tubs, consisting of palms, Poona standard roses, ferns, begonias crotons, alocacia, orcheds, anthumums, diffenbarhia, catesbia, draconas, marantas, iron stands, few house gardens, tools, etc., the property of H. COULDRY, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 3 days before the sail.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on THURSDAY, the 8th proximo, at 2 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. William Vaisey, consisting of—

Several hundred volumes of books on chemistry, photography, electricity, engineering, hygiene, science, religion, and general literature, photographic cameras, rubber stamp materials, magic lanterns and slides, portable forge, families printing outfit, binoculars, lenses, test glasses, purses, penknives, revolvers and cartridges, magnifying glasses, Chubb's padlocks, watches, cigar cases, syringes, surgical instruments, batteries, coils, batteries, musical boxes, watchmakers and carpenters wood carving and other tools, dynamo, tables, chairs, couch, sideboard, cot, copper and brass utensils, wearing apparel, gold watches by Jones, London, metal watches, gold chains, bracelets, bangles, &c.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT LOHAR CHAWL STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 9th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Sakharbai, widow of Sobhagchund Megaraj and Nemchund Sobhagchund, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Baboorao Ramchandra and Ramchandra Baboorao, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, and further charge dated respectively the 17th day of December, 1894, and 9th day of July 1895, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of land, part of Pension and Tax tenure, and part of quit and ground rent tenure, together with the tenement or building standing thereon, situate at and on the south side of Lohar Chawl Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in Bombay, containing by admeasurement 293 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos, 132, 1311, new Nos. 1096, 7103, old Survey Nos, 9-1190, 1136, new Survey Nos, 2-180, 1-1933, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C ward Nos. 1082 1083, Street No. 241-246, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Gunpatrao Shrikrashna, on or towards the west by the property of Gunpatrao Moroba Pitale, on or towards the north by the Public Road, Lohar Chawl, and on or towards the south by the property of Keshaw Khoobhaba Acharya, and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable household furniture, cottage piano by Kapp, English victoria, etc., the property of H. COULDRY, Esq., on a date to be fixed hereafter.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 30th November, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF NEEDLES, GLASS BEADS, PITCH-PITCH, FALSE PEARLS AND EARRINGS, IRON SAFE, &c.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, High Court, and in re Abdoolally Esufbhoy Motiwala, traded as Esufbhoy Sulemanjee (an insolvent), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th November, 1898, at 2 p.m., at No. 79, Sarang Street, (Bazargate) Mohollai consisting of cases and bundles of glass beads, needles, seed beeds, ghorradana fancy and cut beads, pitch-pitch, faise pearls and earrings, dugri beads, asbeh-ulla (Taviz), China dugri and aug dana, iron safe and weights, empty mehta box, mattress, pillows &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th November, 1898.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents,
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P. R. GOODS DEPOT, WARI-BUNDER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, doora cotton sweepings, doora waste paper, grain sweepings, &c.

On account and risk of Mr. J. S. Enty—

5 casks oil, M 177, booked under Jhansi to Wari-bunder, invoice No. 3 of 13th July.

On account and risk of owners—

8 cart axles iron, 1 bundle iron washers, consigned by A. H. Hopicola and Co. to Munji Nathoobhoy, Akola, under invoice No. 293 of 20th October, 1898.

2 bags gum, M 144, Murtizapur to Wari-bunder, invoice No. 58, of 9th April.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT, & Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Lilbai, widow of the late Nursey Visram, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, and dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at New Town, Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 224-1-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, Quit and ground rent, land under old No. 2666, new No. 9676, old Survey No. 12 and New Survey No. 5651, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 7459, and street Nos. 304, 306, and 308, and which said property was formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor, and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east, by the said Duncan Road, on or towards the west, by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Chhano Rajana, and on or towards the south, by the property of Fatmabai, widow.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mooljee and Raghowjee, Solicitors, at their Office No. 9, Hornby Road, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

On account of the concerned—

2 cases buttons,
2 cases cigarettes,

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong dog-cart in good condition.
1 second-hand strong victoria in very good order.
1 chestnut Arab, quiet in harness and saddle,
1 bay waler gelding, quiet in harness.
1 pair handsome strong Arab horses, 14-3 1-2, about 7 years, goes well in harness.
1 strong office shigram in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

AT MARINE STREET, FORT, opposite the Government Central Press, at present occupied by Messrs. Claridge and Co., "English Mail" and other tenants.

On MONDAY, the 5th proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the concerned, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and premises erected thereon, commonly called or known by the name of Dady's Screw, situate within the Fort walls of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,700 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east side thereof by the new built properties of the late Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Marker, on or towards the north side thereof by property then belonging to the Honourable Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy the estate of the late Gungadas Vizbucandass, Framjee Nusserwanjee (the who e of which were then in the occupation of Messrs. William Nicol and Company), and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy (then occupied by Mes srs Jehangir

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATION IN THE PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE.

ON and after the FIRST of DECEMBER, 1898, and until further notice, the RUNNING of the following PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY between BOMBAY and KASSARA will be discontinued.

DOWN TRAIN.	H M	UP TRAIN.	H M
Bombay .....dep	9 20	Kassara .....dep	16 0
Kassara .....arr	13 35	Bombay.....arr	20 15

and on and from the same date MIXED TRAINS will run between KALYAN and KASSARA daily as under:—

	H M		H M
Kalyan .....dep	10 5	Kassara.....dep	15 0
Kassara .....arr	13 15	Kalyan ..... arr	17 50

These Mixed Trains will stop at all Intermediate Stations.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 28th November, 1898.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

UNDER the NEW RULES the Collegiate Course will commence hereafter from 4th January. Candidates intending to join during the next year should submit their applications before 4th January, on which date an Entrance Test for those who have not passed either the University School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held.

A copy of the College Rules and Regulations will be forwarded on application.

JAS. MILLS, Vety.-Major, A.V.D.,
Principal, Bo. Vety. College.

Parel, 22nd November, 1898.

BOMBAY, BORODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of BURBLE STONE from the Railway Company's quarries at Udwara and Bugwara near Pardi Station. Particulars can be obtained from the Office of the Undersigned who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. H. DEANE,
Resident Engineer.

Resident Engineer's Office, Bombay, 25th November, 1898.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

MERCHANTS and others BOOKING GOODS from Bombay to Southern Mahratta Railway Stations and vice versa are advised to enquire from Southern Mahratta Railway Officials or from Messrs. Shepherd and Company, Bombay, what the rates are by the various routes. The Southern Mahratta Railway Company does not hold itself responsible for any loss or inconvenience due to information furnished by other than their own representatives.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 25th November, 1898.

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!

FOR the convenience of the Public and their numerous European Customers, the Undersigned have, in addition to their ~~DEPOT at~~ ANNESLEY ROAD near Grant Road, OPENED a DEPOT at BANDORA HILL ROAD, for the SALE of HAY suitable for Horses and Cattle, the same consists of Best Pooni, Barvie, Jinjwa, Moosa and other qualities. Yearly or small period contracts also made at moderate rates. For particulars apply to the Undersigned or to the Managers of the respective Depots.

LIDBETTER & Co.

Hummum Street, ~~Fort~~, 1st November, 1898.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—No. 16.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of WHEAT, BREAD STUFF (flour) ATTA and BRAN for one and 2 years will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Mandalay, up to 12 noon, on the 8th March, 1899.

2. Form of Tenders, Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer up to 4 o'clock P.M., on the 7th March, 1899.

3. No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above Officer.

4. Samples 100 lbs. each of Bread Stuff (Flour) and Atta and 10 lbs. of Bran it is proposed to supply should be sent free of all charges, so as to reach the Chief Commissariat Office, Mandalay, on or before the 1st March, 1899.

5. Earnest money Rs. 7,000 for Wheat and Rs. 2,000 for Bread Stuff, Atta, and Bran.

F. C. W. RIDEOUT, Major,
Chief Commissariat Officer,
Mandalay District.

Chief Comst. Office, Mandalay, 9th November, 1898.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY Co., LD.
NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of REVENUE STORES and STATIONERY, for the official year ending 31st March 1900, to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company.

Forms of Tender giving full details may be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 from the Chief Storekeeper, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, Central Provinces.

All covers containing Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for Supply of Stores and Stationery" sealed and addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur, C. P.

All Tenders will be opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer at his office on the 10th January 1899.

Special terms of freight over the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula and Bengal-Nagpur Railways will be communicated to intending Tenderers by the undersigned on application.

By Order,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.

Nagpur, C. P., 2 th November, 1898.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.
BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1898-99.

THE FIRST EXTRA MEETING will be held on SATURDAY, 3rd Dec mber, 1898, and it is proposed to hold about TWELVE EXTRA MEETINGS on SATURDAYS during the Season up to the beginning of April, 1899.

The Lawn has been enlarged, and converted into a "Private Paddock," and is available only for Ladies, Members W. I. T. C., and holders of Private Paddock Tickets.

Subscription for the full Season of Extra Meetings as follows:—

Season Ticket, admitting to Grand Stand and Enclosure	Rs. 25
Season Ticket for Private Paddock	" 10

Above includes Transferable Tickets admitting 2 Ladies Free.

The charge for Day Tickets will be:—

Grand Stand and Enclosure	Rs. 5
Private Paddock	" 1

Including free admittance 1 Lady.

Application for Tickets should be made to

THE SECRETARY, W. I. T. C.,
Byculla Club.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS

are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
12-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London Liverpool and Bristol.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 487 OF 1897.

V. M. PUKVASA and CHUNDULAL DAYABHAI ..... Plaintiffs,
vs.
BABURAO RAMCHUNDER ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of June, 1898, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December, 1898, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendant in the following property viz:—All that vacant piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground now separated into two pieces of land by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway passing through the middle of it, situate lying and being at Dharavi in the Mahim district and lying in the Sub-district Registry of Mandvi in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand four hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 410, New No. 13,274, and New Survey No. 1-2641, 4-235 and 1-364, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Domingos Vator Pereira, on or towards the West by the Government ground, on or towards the North by the property of Baburao Ramchunder, and on or towards the South by the Church of St. Michael.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. TYABJI, DAYABHAI and Co., the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 3rd day of October, 1898.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

JAMES SMART,

ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,

32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,

556 & 556, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	30,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	119211-2
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,115xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,180
Commercial	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	98
Bank of India.					
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank...	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India.....	48,000	£25	£12½	3 pr. ct.	295

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly		
Ahmedabad A1V	700	1,000	000	Nil		75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...		375
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345	...	00	Nil		40
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	al	9 per ct.		
Berar Manfg. Co., Ld.....	2,750	550,000	200	Rs. 15		185xd
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.4		500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.2		520
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.....	500	1,000	1,000	...		593
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5		500
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.....	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.		1,250
Central India...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45		1,900
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		650
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		845
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.		125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500		2	650
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10		450
Coorla Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20		575
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		855
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25		420
Dunlia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.....	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20		250
Dhun Mills.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		353
Empress	2,125	500	500	dvd Rs. 15		510
Fraser & Co....	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25		500
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	25		520
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500		40	670
Howard and Bullough's ...	1,500	500	500		25	640
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000		30	1,415
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000		40	390
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15		835
Indian Manfg..	80	1,000	1,000	dvd 35		
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		621
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	dvd Rs.20		600
Jafer Alli	600	500	500			240
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½		185
Jewraj Balloo..	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd		730
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.....	843	1,000	1,000		20	375
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30		790
Khanga um Manfg. Co. ...	400	250	250		65	8 0xd
Khatao Maconjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30		525
Leopold	3,500	100	103	7 1-2		215
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000		30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		1,020
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100		3,100
Mahaluxmee ..	500	1,000	1,000	Nil		225
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.		...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvd 70		2,225
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & MfG Co. Ld.						
Amraoti	300	100	11	dvd Rs.10		
Muscon	5,000	250		dvd Rs. 8		93 1-4
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60		1,800
Myson S & M. Co., Ld.....	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15		
Madura Mills...	7,779	100	100	Nil		
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil		pa 525
New Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 2		390
Oriental.....	5,725	625	625	dvd Nil		220
Presidency Mills, Co.(Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5		1,050 xd
Queen Mills ...	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40		725
Ripon Mills ...	600	1,000	1,000	Rest.		1,020
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil		500
Sassoon.....	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5		7 5
Sholoapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60		1,900
Soondersdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50		690
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil		
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	dv Rs.12½		325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50		250
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15		240
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil		600
Swadeshi Mills.	2,000	500	500	dvd Rs.2		640
Sasoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5	5 dvd Rs.15		400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.....	500	1,000	1,000	50		0
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20		350
Venishanker Lukhmishanker Mill Co. Ld..	950	500	300	dvd Rs40		410xd
Victoria Mills...	550	1,000	1,000	Nil		2471
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50		475
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15		250
Wadia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	-		-

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75		1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 3		900
Bellary.....	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x		150
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250		2	275
Bombay Cotton Breach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.....	1,000	125	125	Nil		87½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs 12½		192xd
Colaba	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10		315
East India.....	350	1,000	1,000	100		1,200
English Press and Manfg....	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8		80
Fort	150	8,500	500	25 80		750
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30		455xd
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	600	dvd Rs30		240xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	Rs15		140xd
Khangaum ...	240	450	450	Rs 60		460
Manuva Press Co., Ld.....	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.		195xd
Mahalakshmi Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ..	300	500	500	53		70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4		60
Mofussil Co. ...	125	400	400	dvd Rs35		365
Munsur M	100	250	all	25		220xd
New Beraz	60	500	500	dvd Rs50		545xd
New Indian ...	90	125	125	Rs 15		157 xd
Prince of Wales.	150	500	0	20		370
Sahapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0		370
Sassoon.....	300	500	500	20		585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125		2,000xd
Sind	400	2,000	750	50		425
Sorab Woollen Mills	210	250	250	Nil.		75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	300	all	12		195xd
Vol-art	-	00		Rs75		1,015xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly		
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5		150
Back Bay Baths	900	50	50	13		125
Badham Pile ...	15,000	100	100	12 pr ct		
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation...	1,000	2,500	1,500	900		5,550 1,400
Do. New Issue.	600	375	625	75		
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 2		60
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5 ..ct		50
Bombay Flour Mills.....	400	500	500		50	1,019
Deccan Paper Mill's	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.		205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills...	1,500	300	300	dvd Rs10		211
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.....	2,00	250	250	9 p 15		320
Empire of India Life Ass. Co. Ld.	2, 0	500	50	...		55
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.		18
John Roberts & Co.	1,800	100	100	30 pr. ct.		185xd 390
Kemp & Co....	4,000	200	175	31		183
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300		30	145
Larooks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15		25
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.		60
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...		...
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.		116
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6		60
Port Canning Co.	9,20	500	1,000	dvd Rs22		440 70
Scandy & Co..	1,20	100				5 1010
Treasher & Co.,	1,25	500				0 138
Thacker & Co.,	1,25	125				280
Telephone Co...	6,25	250		dvd Rs15		

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 0-33., m. 0-14s. Low water, 6-16m., 5-33s.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Anthropological Society of Bombay monthly meeting 5-30 p.m.
The Flying Jordans, Esplanade, 9 p. m.
Simons' Grand Museum, Boree Bunder.
The Plague Commission, New Secretariat, 12. noon.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—There will be a Confirmation in the Cathedral this evening at 6 o'clock.

THE FIRE AT THE JAM MILL.—The damage done by the fire in the Jam mill, reported in our yesterday's issue, is estimated at Rs. 4000.

A NATIVE ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.—"Mr. Baganna Balaji Electrician to H. H. the Gaikwar of Baroda has recently been made a Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers. We believe this is the first instance in which this privilege has been conferred on a native of India."

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the rooms, of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m. to-day, the following paper will be read:—"Curious tenets and practices of a certain class of Faqirs Bengal," by Moulavi Abdul Wali, Taikupa District Jessore, Bengal.

PLAGUE IN THE HARBOUR.—Shaik Ahmed Shaik Mahomed, a lascar on board Patemar no 10812 died on the 27th instant with symptoms of plague. The health officer of the Port being informed of the occurrence, he ordered the Patemar to be disinfected.—Sahat bin Awad, a lascar, aged thirty years, died on board Bugia No. 62, on Monday morning with symptoms of plague. The Port health Officer gave the necessary orders.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Parbuttee, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-six years, wife of a policeman, residing at Mahim, was on Monday afternoon drawing water from a well near her residence when she accidentally lost her balance and fell into the well and was drowned. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner the coroner, yesterday morning at Mahim, on view of the body of the deceased, a verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

THE FLYING JORDANS.—This truly talented combination of popular and versatile artists, will produce a complete change of programme at the Curzon Pavilion this evening, which in itself well guarantee still another crowded and representative audience. A series of attractive items are promised in which every member will take part. Last evening saw another magnificent audience; not seen in this city for years, it being estimated that no less than 3,000 persons are paying each evening to see this great combination, which is certainly encouraging to management and artists alike.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A WOOD CHOPPER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held and inquiry, yesterday at the J. J. Hospital touching the death of Lndha Munji, aged twenty-five years, a dealer in fire-wood residing at Upper Mahim. About a fortnight ago deceased was chopping wood with an axe in his depot, when the axe fell and cut off the third toe of his left foot. Some country liquor was applied to the wound and deceased remained at home until the 24th instant, when tetanus set in and he was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died on Monday. A verdict of accidental death from tetanus was recorded.

A CHILD KILLED ON THE SPOT.—About half-past 1 o'clock on Monday afternoon a Mahomedan boy named Cassum Ali Akbar Ali, aged eighteen months, residing with his parents on Parel Road, while playing in front of his house, ran in front of a labour cart No 4115 which was being driven by one Luximon Mahadeo, with the result that he was knocked down by one of the bullocks and before the driver could pull up, the off wheel of the cart passed over the boy's head and body, killing him on the spot. Mr. Turner the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at the morgue, regarding the death of the deceased, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY HOLE.—A Coroner's inquiry was held this morning at a quarry hole west of the Moreland Road Camp, on view of the body of a Siddee, name unknown, aged about twenty-five years, whose dead body had been found floating in the hole on the previous evening by one Idatoola Madarbux, Muccadum in charge of the segregation camp. The police was informed and the body was removed from the water. On a search being made round the quarry a bergote, cap and a sudnia were found lying close to the quarry. Information was circulated but no one came forward to identify the body. It was evident that deceased had gone to the quarry to bathe and while doing so, was drowned unobserved. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was recorded.

A QUARRELSOME NEIGHBOUR.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Edulji Maneckji Mehta appeared before Mr. P. H. Dastur to answer a charge of assault and abusive language preferred against him by Framji Rustomji, a fireman residing at Sonapore Lane, Mr. Sorabshaw, B. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. It appeared from the evidence laid before the court that the parties were neighbours. One day complainant was buying cowdung-cakes for fuel, when accused advised him not to buy such obnoxious stuff which he thought was dangerous to be admitted in a house during the plague. The complainant treated the warning with contempt, whereupon the accused got exasperated, lighted a few crackers and threw one at the accused and another in the cart containing the cakes. The Magistrate strongly colemned the accused's conduct, saying that he had proved himself to be a cantankerous neighbour. He warned the accused not to behave himself in future in the manner he had done on the present occasion. The accused was fined Rs. 9.

PENALTY FOR NOT SHOWING LIGHTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Rama Aitwar and thirteen other tindals were charged by Inspector Hurst before Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with anchoring their boats in the harbour without exhibiting their lights. Mr. Rajaydukshpleader, defended the accused. On Monday night about eleven o'clock the accused were arrested while they were lying in their boats near the fishing stakes about a mile off the Mazagaon Bunder. The defence was that the place was reserved for fishing purposes and was not generally frequented by other boats. The lights were put out in accordance with a long-standing practice among the fisherman, who fished in the absence of lights to trap the fishes, which would not fall into the nets if there was a light there. The Magistrate remarked that there was no regulation exempting the fishermen from exhibiting their ligts while going out for the purposes of fishing. If there were any such regulation, it would be highly dangerous to the life and property of the people. The accused were fined Rs. 5 each.

CAPTURE OF A GANG OF BURGLARS.—Mr. Jeejeebhoy Limji, residing at Dhunji Street, Girgaum, left his coat, containing a silver watch and currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 119, hanging on a nail in his bedroom, on Monday night and went to bed. About 1 o'clock on the following morning the complainant was aroused by hearing some noise in the room and on getting up noticed his house raided by a number of Purdesee burglars. An inmate of the house caught hold of one of the burglars named Ramawater Juggonath, but the latter struggled hard for his release, and on being assisted by an accomplice, who had been hiding himself in the room, succeeded in effecting his escape. During the struggle the two burglars struck the complainant and a member of his family with a stick. On leaving the house, they were joined by five other burglars, who were at the time standing on the road, watching the movements of their comrades. An alarm was raised, when a policeman on duty in the street, and a railway policeman posed on the Grant Road Station, ran up and captured five out of the seven accused.

MADAME HOWARD'S CONCERT.—Madame Lily Howard's concert will be given in the Town Hall a week to-day. The following is the programme:—

PART I.

Piano Solo .....
Mr F Seymour Dove
Song .....Thy Sentinyam T.....M Watson
Mr G McNaught
Song .....La Serenade .....Braga
Madame Lily Howard
Violin Obligato
Madam Koenig
Violin Solo.....Air Styrien.....G Kallisvoda
Madame Koenig
Song .....My Love is Come .....Marzalis
Mr Basil Scott
Duet.....Der Engel .....Rubenstein
The Misses Ward

Interval.

PART II.

Cornet Solo.....
Mr Rhenius
Song .....Come cami to Erin.....Claribel
Madame Lily Howard
Song .....The Vagabond .....Molloy
Mr J McNaught
Violin Solo.....Romance .....Chopin
Madame Koenig
Duet .....Oh! Weyt thou in the Cauld blast.....Mendelssohn
Madame Howard and Mr McNaught

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Two ladies, landing in France, were asked by a Custom House officer what luggage they had. The reply was: Nous avons deux grandes malles, et deux petites malles de mer.—Daily Chronicle.

PRINCIPAL FAIRBAIRN'S VISIT.

LECTURE AT THE WILSON COLLEGE.

THE END OF RELIGION.

THE fifth and last of the Haskell lectures on Religion and the Philanthropy of Religion was delivered by Principal Fairbairn in the hall of Wilson College on Monday evening, the subject being the End of Religion. There was, as usual, a large number of ladies and gentlemen present at the lecture.

Principal Fairbairn, who was received with cheers, said that last evening the process of argument was to exhibit how Jesus came to be conceived and interpreted as not simply a prophet of Nazareth but as Christ, the Son of the living God. The Christian religion was based not upon the faith of Jesus as of Nazareth, but upon the belief in Him as the Christ. It was this belief which created the Christian religion. If His person had been construed simply as that of a common man, however elevated in character and rare in his pre-eminence as a teacher and in his moral power, all he could have founded would have been a sect or a school of philosophy; he never could have created a religion. What made the Christian religion was the interpretation of Jesus as the Christ, the attribution to him of those qualities that made Him the Son of God and Saviour of men. How far then was that a reasonable or irrational and violent conception? Let him turn the matter round about, and ask, Could they explain Christ through His natural conditions? If they wanted to make a person intelligible, what were the factors they specially took into account? They were race, place, family, time, education and opportunity. Let them first take race and ask, Whence did He come? Of what blood was He? They knew there was nothing more difficult than to annihilate the ancestors in the man. Wash a negro white, and yet they would not make him a white man so long as he had within him his ancestors. They would appear in speech, in thought, in character in the whole temper and tendency of the man. What then was Jesus? A Jew. They should not think that he (the lecturer) undervalued Judaism, or think that Jesus could be without it. He had the great inheritance of the prophets, the great inheritance of the literature that had educated His people. But the Jews lived the narrowest and the most exclusive of men, with the character stamped upon them that though their race was distributed over all the earth, yet it remained unamalgamated with and unabsorbed by any or all the peoples amongst whom it had been scattered. Now mark, if nothing divided man like Religion, the keenest of all divisions was when Religion was made a question of blood. It the note of a man's faith was in the man's caste or in a man's race, it left an indelible stain or stamp upon it. So the Jew made Jew by religion, insolent to the Gentile, refused to be amalgamated with him, refused to recognise any part or portion in his great inheritance as the Gentile's right by right of manhood or of birth. Where those things reproduced in Jesus? The very thing that noted Him was their absence, an absence in a degree yet to be noted. Secondly, there was place. The stamp of place was as deep and indelible as the stamp of race. The man who lived in a great centre like Athens or Rome, like London or Bombay, bore the mark of the place upon him. How did they feel towards the simple village that never went beyond the limits of his own village? There lived Jesus remote from Jerusalem, the city of his faith, remote from Rome, the city of polity and power, remote from Athens, the city of culture and philosophy. He lived in a land despised even by the people who dwelt on its borders. They asked scornfully if anything good could come out of Nazareth. They new how they felt to a man of another race, of another colour than their own. How deep there was in their blood belief in their own pre-eminence. Rome felt it too, and Greece felt it, and Judea felt it. Jesus belonged to a place despised of them all. Then, thirdly, there was his family. Buddha was the son of a prince or a chief. Mahomet came of a great race and a great family of his own tribe. What did Jesus come of? Of the family of a carpenter of Nazareth. Poverty marked Him, poverty claimed Him, distinction of family was not His. Fourthly, there was the question of time. There had been moments in the life of men, when to live was glorious, when to breathe the air was divine. Had he not felt the passion within him to be in a time when his, fathers suffered, or when they marched a little united band to battle against a great foe; As a boy he yearned to have lived in the old time, when there could have been given to him the privilege to gather a sheaf of spears within his own side that his people might make a way into the ranks of the foe. It was sure and certain that the men who breathed the air of a great time were made greater by the air they brathed. But Christ's time was one when His people were beaten into bondage. Rome reigned. The priest had become a mere negotiator between an empire on the one hand that was alien and a people, on the other, that were effeminate, subdued, and the priest had his fellow in the scribe a man so formal that he had forgotten to wash and bought that the colour of the cap he wore or the garment, or the texts that were sewn upon it mattered more than all the weightiest things of the law. That was the kind of time Jesus was born in, in the kind of time that stamped itself into the soul, and made the whole world meaner for the stamp. As to education it was only once said of Christ that He wrote. Why did He write. Men brought a hateful charge against a woman and He could not bear that, and to hide His modesty when men had insulted He stooped and wrote upon the sand. He, therefore, was no sage trained in a school. As for opportunity what had He? Did they reckon it by the length of life. Think of the long age that Confucious lived, still to get age reached by Buddha, and this long age reached by Mahomet. How long did Christ live. In public He lived three short years, and those three short years were all that was given Him to accomplish so much. Let him ask his hearers, if they knew as a matter of historic fact any life of three years' activity that had achieved even one-twentieth or one-hundredth part of what Christ had done. They could reckon opportunity in another way. What kind of men did He get hold of? If they could only get hold of them, great disciples might do more for a faith, or for a policy or a party than the maker himself. Who were they that Christ got hold of. Leaders, Brahmins, Warriors. Nay, not He. They were poor fishermen called from the lake who could not read, they were poor tax-gatherers called from the receipt of custom, they were poor weavers drawn from the tent they were making. These were the men, these were the outer advantages, these the factors of His external and internal life. One of the things they had to explain was His character. His moral character. Character was a very remarkable thing. It expressed place, race, time, family, and all those things so that they could not conceal it. They could never mistake Buddha. They would know him wherever he would appear, for what he was by birth and place never could be mistaken. They could not present him to Western men and say there was a Western man; he was an ascetic, he was a Hindu ascetic; he had it written in his face, in his mind, in his theory of life, in all he was. Now here was a marvellous thing. Christ's character had not the note of race or place or time, and they could test it thus. They knew what it was to be a cultured person, and what it was to feel as a cultured person towards a barbarian. There was no insolence, no narrowness, no passionate intensity of contempt like that which marked the cultured man's attitude to the man who knew it not. All those qualities were found in an ancient Greek. But in the presence of Christ Greek insolence died. So, too, the unchivalrous Roman was vanquished by Christ and he was driven to let his own empire go to ruins that Christ might take its place. Goethe a Gentile, if ever there was one, had said that the present has outdistanced the past, and that the future would outdistance the present in every respect save one, the moral loveliness of the life seen in the Gospels. But that character could not be explained by natural factors. Take the speech of Jesus. The extraordinary thing about the speech of Jesus was that he did not write it, he did not command any man to write it, he only, as it were, spoke it to the listening air, leaving it to preserve it and left it the man's heart to keep it living there. As it issued from that great treasury, how did it appear? It was not eloquent, it was not written in classic Greek, it had not a stamp on it of school distinction. Yet see how it had lived and what it had done. They had sacred books in India of which, he dared say, the Indians were justly proud, That literature was so distinctly Hindu that a man must almost become as they were ere he could understand it. It was so inextricably woven and interwoven with Hindu history that it could only be read in and through the history with which it was interwoven. It marked so many stages of culture, such different

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 29.

CONSOLS advanced 1-16 per cent. in London yesterday to 111 1-4. French rentes were unchanged at 102 1-4; and Paris Exchange on London remained at 25-30 1-2 fcs. In Indian Sterling Loan there was no change at 116 1-2; but 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities declined 1-8 per cent., to £62 3-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 11-16d. Bar Silver was 1-8d. less in value at 27 1-2d. per oz.; and in New York 1-4 cent lower, at 59 5-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London declining 1-4 cent, to 4·85 3-8 dollars. Some £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

The Goat Skin Sales opened yesterday with a fair demand. Light Madras Skins were 1-2d. to 1d. lower, as well as Heavy Madras. The number of Skins offered was 1,322,000 Goat and 998,000 Sheep Skins.

For No. 1 Club Wheat the quotation was 32 1-4s. per 492 lbs., November December shipment, to Hull, business done via the Canal; for White Delhi, 31 1-4s. per 492 lbs., some shipment, to the same port, business done via the Canal. Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed was quoted at 36 1-4s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market flat; Brown Rapeseed at 33 3-4s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in a flat market

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm yesterday, Surats dull, arrivals firmer. The day's sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 1,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans advanced 1-16d. to 3 5-32d. per lb., and American arrivals were 5-64d. higher in all positions, extreme quotations being 3 7-64d. and 3 3-32d. per lb. for November and March, and April deliveries. The Manchester market closed strong.

In New York, Ready Mid.-Uplands advanced 1-8 cent, to 5 5-8 cents per lb.; Futures, 13 points each to 5·49 cents for February and 5·60 cents for May. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 76,000 bales.

Our local cotton market has been firm in tone to-day with a good enquiry. The mill brought 1,850 bales, and exports 300 bales. Forward quotations are:—Rs. 155 per candy for 'Good' Broach March delivery; Rs. 137 for 'Good' Bhownugger, May; and for 'Fully Good' Bengal. Rs. 127, January.

WHEAT and SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,724	bales.
Wheat	10,151	cwts.
Linseed	8,902	"
Rapeseed	4,486	"
Gingellyseed	20,845	"
Poppyseed	1,927	"
Castorseed	2,932	"
Rice	4,350	"

FREIGHTS.—The market is firm, with a fair forward enquiry. A line is reported done at 18s. per ton, December shipment.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 31-32d. for demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A small business was reported, some Telegraphic being given at 1s. 3 31-32d.; but Merchants' Bills continued scarce. The market closed quiet but steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3(31-32)d.	per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d.	"
Credits 3 months sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	170 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have to-day been weak and after opening at 94 3-8 for Cash, for 3 1·2 per cents, and 94 5-16 for the Settlement, declined 1-8 per Cent. in both positions, to 94 1-4 and 943-16, respectively; for Threes 84 1-2 was quoted.

SHARES.—City of Bombay Mills, Hindustan and Western India have advanced Rs. 10 each; Oriental, Rs. 25; and Ripon, Rs. 2 1-2, Manockjee Petit are Rs. 10 lower. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 2 1-2 higher, at Rs. 1,192 1-2 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 21st November, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 15th November, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 15, Rs. A. P.	Nov. 21. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	88,50,000 0 0	88,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,75,40,239 3 2	1,55,64,462 8 4
Other Deposits, &c.	5,31,50,311 9 3	5,25,55,778 4 4
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,33,014 12 7	3,3,,444 12 0
Sundries	20,81,790 6 11	27,68,138 8 6
	Rs. 10,25,45,385 15 11	10,00,10,844 1 2
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	61,12,312 0 0	64,19,977 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	69,75,844 0 0	69,45,294 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,56,92,084 13 3	1,62,98,752 11 6
Accounts of Credit do.	1,81,31,753 15 0	1,79,23,144 13 10
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,9,05,285 15 4	1,84,77,859 8 6
Balances with other Banks	6,30,619 9 4	7,93,843 1 6
Bullion	1,357 11 0	1,479 3 0
Dead Stock	13,08,243 6 5	13,09,001 7 11
Stamps	11,581 6 8	11,172 13 6
Sundries	15,43,385 14 11	15,50,727 10 5
Unch. &c., at Head Office	1 41,90,350 6 1	1,43,77,038 13 1
Do. at Branches	1,76,17,389 13 11	1,54,02,845 13 3
	Rs 10,25,45,385 15 11	10,00,10,844 1 2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	2,72,378	Inc
Do. at Branches	22,48,159	Dec
Other Deposits	5,94,533	do
Post Bills	9,400	Inc
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	2,80,025	Inc
Loans	3,93,332	Dec
Accounts of Credit	2,08,613	do
Mercantile Bills	5,27,407	do
Cash at Head Office	3,86,688	Inc
Do at Branches	22,14,734	Dec

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Madras for the week ending 15th November, 1898:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a. p.
Capital paid-up	60,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund	30,00,000	0 0
Pub Dep at Hd Office Rs. 21,97,369 4 2	34,76,597	7 10
Pub Dep at Branches Rs. 12,79,228 3 8		
Other Dep at Head Office and Branches	225,66,616	9 6
Bank Post Bills, etc.	40,535	5 3
Sundries	5,75,966	5 5
Total	356,59,713	12 0
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	39,21,822	6 0
Other authorised Investments	9,66,026	6 0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	35,54,579	14 8
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised Securities	49,18,911	6 5
Bills discounted and purchased	72,94,989	15 6
Balances with other Banks	8,98,383	2 0
Bullion	7,460	7 6
Dead stock	8,25,264	2 1
Stamps	12,682	15 4
Sundries	89,376	4 1
	224,90,005	15 7
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches	131,69,708	12 5
Total	356,59,713	12 0

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, SoindiaNeemuch, RewariFerozepore and CawnporeAchnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th October 1898, on 1,57394 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	1,98,000	4,000	3,33,000
Or per mile of Railway	63	11	2	197
For previous 15 weeks of half-year.	19,14,266	15,76,797	35,707	23,17,688
Total for 17 weeks...	20,19,266	17,66,797	39,707	23,47,688
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,11,408	1,47,166	5,691	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	66	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	20,02,638	17,28,016	66,300	28,60,494

Increase for the week .....Rs. 69,631
Ditto to date ..... " 87.1 4

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 22nd October, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	988	940	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	40,735	54,351	..	13,616	..	1,68,614
Goods	67,620	59,172	8,448	..	..	1,44,287
Other earnings	3,776	3,477	299	..	5,132	..
Total for week	1,12,131	1,17,000	..	4,869	..	..
Aggregate	15,87,078	18,94,847	..	..	..	3,07,769

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

CHOTHIA—November 28, on Monday, in London, Ruttonji Shapurji Chothia, brother of Hormasji Shapurji Chothia.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WADIA—MULLA-FEROZE—November 23, at PabaniVilla Warden Road, by Shams-ul-Ulama Dastur Peshotanji Behramji Sanjana, M.A., Ph.D, assisted by Naeb Dastur Darab Peshotanji Sanjana, B.A., Cursetji, eldest son of Jamshedji Ardeshir Wadia, to Serenebai, second daughter of Fardunji Shapurji Mulla-Feroze, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLIFFORD—November 17, at Dalla, Rangoon, the wife of G S Clifford, Indian Postal Department, of a daughter.
LINDESAY—November 22, at Mussoorie, the wife of Captain A L Lindesay, 24th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.
TOLLEMACHE—November 19, at Kannia Mallay Estate, Manar, the wife of Hugh E. Tollemache, of a son.
WOOD—November 25, at Doolooram, Cachar, the wife of Russell Colpoys Wood, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TATTON—O'REILLY—November 23, at R. C. Church, Jubbulpore, C P, by the Revd. Father Savage, Alired James Tatton, fourth son of Fredrick and Mary Tatton, Kent, England, to Kathleen Marguerite, third daughter of John and Ellen O'Reilly, of Jubbulpore, India.

DEATH.

CARROLL—November 10, at Mian Mir, Mary Josephine, the dearly beloved wife of Assistant Surgeon C Carroll.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1898.

THE Spaniards yielding to *force majeure* cede the Philippines and the Sulu Islands for a quite nominal indemnity of twenty million dollars. That sum represents not even fifty per cent. of the Philippine debit, guaranteed by Spain and represented by harbours, railways, roads, public buildings and fortifications. For Cuba, the Pearl of the Antilles, and Puerto Rico have been taken over without any idemnity whatever, the Cuban debt of £150,000,000 guaranteed by the local customs being left to Spain as the sole memento of those valuable colonies. As a stroke of business, the Spanish war has been the most paying and the least onerous speculation entered upon in our time by any nation. Russia in her last war with Turkey, expended one hundred thousand soldiers and a hundred millions of money. The conscience of Europe interfered to prevent her getting anything in return for all that blood and money, beyond a single fortress in Armenia, and the port of Batoum. Austro-Hungary, which only looked on, obtained two valuable provinces, Bosnia and Herzegovina; Great Britain, who moved a brigade from India to Malta, and sent a fleet to the Bosphorus, obtained Cyprus and the Protectorate of the whole of Asiatic Turkey. France going to war for an idea, sent an army to free Italy from the Alps to the Adriatic. Magenta and Solperino were fought, heavy losses being incurred. Confronted by the North German Confederation, she compromised matters by securing Lombardy for Italy, and obtained the French slopes of the Alps for herself. Italy became her bitter enemy for years, although Cavour had promised much more than Nice and Savoy to secure the aid indispensable to expel the foreigner. Bismarck having succeeded in springing a war on France when unprepared, while Prussia was armed to the teeth, exacted two provinces, and two hundred millions sterling, as the price of peace. But the war lasted six months, and the Germans had to send 1,200,000 men into the field, to fight bloody battles, in which the slaughter of the victors nearly equalled that of the vanquished. The Philippines cost the United States eight men slightly wounded, and the value of the shells rained at long range on a hopelessly overmatched fleet. She obtains in return Islands of the greatest commercial and strategical importance. The 20,000,000 dollars indemnity represents less than a moiety of the public works, buildings and fortifications, taken over with the Islands. Cuba, a most flourishing island until ruined by an insurrection, financed and engineered from the States, has been acquired by a campaign lasting a few weeks, and without fighting a single battle. Puerto Rico is acquired in lieu of an indemnity for the cost of the military operations in Cuba.

Now let us suppose for a moment that Russia, or France, or Germany, appreciating the naval and military weakness of Spain, had fastened a quarrel upon her and ordered her to clear out of the Philippines; that Spain indignantly refused to go; that thereupon a Russian, or a French, or a German squadron, had disposed of the Spanish squadron and declared the Philippines lawful prize of war; and seized Cuba and Puerto Rico to deliver those dependencies from misgovernment. What would the United States have said to the transaction? We should have heard a good deal about the Monroe doctrine, which would be made to cover the Philippines, marking as they do the northern boundary of the Pacific Ocean, the manifest destiny of which is to become an American Lake. The claim of any Power but the United States to dispossess Spain of her possessions in the West Indies, where she had sent Columbus to discover and colonise, would have been denounced as monstrous beyond endurance. The welkin would ring with indignation at the spectacle of a lawless force arrogantly appropriating territories without any reference to the wishes and interest of the peaceful and law-abiding American people. Fortunately or unfortunately the European States are not United; far from it. They have no Monroe doctrine to appeal to now that the mighty force of the great American Republic has appeared amongst the nations, intent on expanding dominion by the instrument of war. Will this apparition lead the European States to unite and lay down a doctrine analogous to that now invoked; and let America be for the Americans, provided the rest of the world may be kept for those who already possess it *de facto*, or in aspiration? We have witnessed so many unexpected developments in these later years, that it is permissible to believe that there may be others in store.

THE philosophy of religion has been a favorite study with scholars in all ages, but the study of other men's religions has been seldom taken up with the unbiassed spirit which usually characterizes scientific investigations. This crucial form of examination has been left chiefly to our later times, and under its influence a very decided softening process has been brought to bear on the bigotry and intolerance which was formerly apt to be associated with deep religious fervour. The course of lectures just delivered in Bombay, will doubtless be productive of an interchange of thought, and a widening of ideas, on the subject of religion generally. But the interpretation of nature must be left to the scientists; for, on the hidden mysteries of the physical and organic world, theologians do not claim to have added to the stock of human knowledge. As historians, they have preserved to us the immediate past life of man, and by their assistance we have been enabled to know something of the thoughts of men in days long gone by. Our knowledge of superhuman powers is much what it was two or three thousand years ago; and while views of the divinity may change as years roll on, man's ideas of powers beyond his experience can, after all, only be measured by the conceptions and attributes which he bestows on the Great First Cause. The effort to bring the religions of the world into harmony, is one which ought to be shared by every nation on the earth. Religions vary so much, it can hardly be said that they have any one doctrine in common. Perhaps the one idea which permeates the religions of several semi-civilized and of civilized nations, is that of a Supreme Ruler and Architect of the Universe All other doctrines are as wide as the poles, and it would be expecting too much to suppose that existing peoples will give up in reality the principles, doctrines, or ceremonials, to which at present they all hold so strongly, and which they guard so jealously. Whether some form of religion will be evolved, as men come to know each other better, which will satisfy the aspirations and meet the common interest of various races in the future, it is impossible to say. One can only foreshadow such a prospect by noting the changes of thought which have occurred in some existing religions within comparatively recent years, and anticipating that this modifying influence may exert a greater and greater force as time goes by. There are few studies which so open the mind and which make men tolerant of the views of others, as the careful investigation into the religious opinions of other races, and of the bases on which they stand.

One aspect of this great subject may be examined with great profit, as it determines in a great measures the true value of religious thought. We refer to what has been termed the Ethics of Religion. The word religion is used to convey many different meanings. It may mean a body of doctrines, though opinions differ very widely as to what doctrines may properly be called religious. It may mean a ceremonial, involving a priesthood and reverence for sacred things and places. It may mean a body of precepts or code of rules intended to guide human conduct, and it is a mark of the majority of religions, that they associate ceremonial observances with duties having real moral obligation. It is not disputed that religious observances, and doctrines, and ceremonials differ widely among the nations of the earth; but, it will be admitted, that there are certain moral obligations which have been, and are now, more or less universal. It has often happened that purely moral obligations have been subordinated to those of belief and doctrine; greater punishments have generally been inflicted for want of faith, for heresy, or for difference of doctrine, than for the breaking of the moral code. The life of a people is not guided practically by the doctrines of their religion, so much as by the moral precepts which have become bound up with it, and in which they have been brought up. Lastly, a meaning attaches to the word religion, which is chiefly the product of modern civilization. It may mean a feeling—an emotion—an habitual attitude of mind towards life in general, which has a bearing upon the way in which men regard the rules of conduct. There are few people who can content themselves with a cold morality, and this deep feeling or emotion, is something additional to the ethical code, as a determining factor in conduct, and may certainly be described as religious. This devotional habit of mind may have its chief concentration on moral precepts. As far as we know, Buddha was filled with deep religious feeling, and yet apparently he had no personal object for his devotion. The same may be said of Spinoza. There are many who know that the ethical obligation associated with any given religious doctrines are the most important part of them: on the other hand there are those who place the doctrines of their religion in the first place, and subordinate the moral code to them. If the doctrines of some religions were tested by a common sense morality, they would suffer very considerably. Most men would object to their religious belief being subjected to this test, and would say that their beliefs were far too sublime to be affected by such considerations; but they would be quite prepared to criticize other people's religion by this standard. When, therefore, we are told that other people have believed in doctrines which were false, and that they have taken wrong for right, we may well hold our judgment in suspense, and make further inquiries. In Greece and Rome actions were held to be moral or immoral according to the character and actions of the immortal gods, who were regarded as objects of reverence and worship. The ethical standard of paganism was undoubtedly far from the ideal it attained in the arts and literature.

It has been cynically said that "If men were no better than their religions, the world would be a hell indeed." Plato wrote—"We ought to esteem it of the greatest importance, that the fictions which children first hear, should be adapted in the most perfect manner to the promotion of virtue." Theologians have in nearly all ages claimed, as parts of their religious systems, the codes of morality which have been derived from secular sources; but if we examine into the moral code, apart from any associated religious system, we shall see that it has gradually grown up in the hearts of men, and has not originated in any one religious system. Again, our allegiance to what is right, may depend on two very different motives. We may love our brother for the sake of our brother—for the sake of our common humanity. On the other hand, our allegiance may be transferred to religion, and we may love our brother, not for our brother's sake, but as a religious alligation. The conception of religion has not always been of the highest order, and wrong actions have been enforced according to the supposed will of the divinity. Whatever the religion of man, there has been a power or force within him which we term his conscience, and amidst the disputes upon points of doctrine, and amidst the diverse forms of worship, this voice within us has been working for good. From whence this universal conscience proceeds we are absolutely ignorant. That it depends upon moral training there can scarcely be two opinions; and we can only suppose that it has been gradually evolved through all the ages, from the common experience and the daily life of man.

THE Sulu Islands, which have been ceded with the Philippines, are one hundred and fifty in number, forming a group in the Indian Archipelago stretching from the north-east of Borneo to the Philippines. They have a total area of sixteen hundred square miles. Being of volcanic origin, and well watered, and having an immunity from the typhoons which prevail in the neighbouring seas, they are fertile, and grow all kinds of tropical produce. The population is Malayan and Mahomedan, and 25,000 in number. A large trade is carried on with Singapore in pearl shells, beche-de-mer and edible birds' nests. The Caroline Islands are a large group, extending over nearly three degrees of latitude, considerably to the east of the Philippines. They were discovered by the Spaniards in 1543, and probably by the Portuguese some twenty years before, when the United States had not yet been thought of. The Islands are mostly coralline in origin, and they yield abundance of palms, bread-fruit, bananas, and the like. The inhabitants, composed of various races, and only twenty or thirty thousand in number, are expert in the construction of canoes and houses; and good fishermen. The proposal of Germany to occupy the Island of Yat in this group in 1885, almost led to war with Spain. Bismarck dexterously got out of the diplomatic difficulty by suggesting that the question should be submitted to the arbitration of the Pope. Of course the island was confirmed in the possession of Spain. That unfortunate Power must now wish that the award was given in favour of Germany, whose presence in the Islands might be a moral support to her in present circumstances.

IT is worthy of note that the Calcutta and Allahabad post was received in Bombay, the first occasion for a long time, punctually.

THE Plague Commission, appointed by the Secretary of State for India, to conduct an inquiry into the cause and nature of bubonic plague, and the measures adopted to overcome it, held its first sitting, yesterday at the Secretariat. The Hon'ble Mr. Wingate, the Plague Commissioner, was the first witness examined. He gave a brief outline of the origin of the epidemic and its gradual spread in different parts of the Bombay Presidency, and enumerated the several measures adopted by Government, with the aid of local bodies, to check its progress and minimise its evil effects. Professor Haffkine, the next witness, explained the process of preparing the plague prophylactic, and the experiments conducted to test its efficacy. He also laid before the Commission statistics to show the good results attained by means of his plague prophylactic.

Principal J. S. Fairbairn, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Fairbairn, left last night from the Victoria Terminus Station, for Howra by the Jubulpore mail train. The Rev. Dr. D. Machican, Principal of the Wilson College, Mrs. and Miss. Machican and a few friends had assembled at the Station to see Principal and Mrs. Fairbairn off.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th November 1898 shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1897 of 1,218 maunds with an increase of Rs. 6,740 in the earnings.

IT is reported from Tientsin that a body of troops belonging to the turbulent Kansu corps of General Tung Fu-hsiang, while travelling by the Tientsin Shanhaikuan Railway to the vicinity of Peitaiho attacked some foreign employees of the railway on the same train. Brickbats were used by the "braves" and some of the foreigners were injured and had to return to Tientsin. The troops then became so mutinous that the native authorities in the vicinity had considerable difficulty is restoring order.

IN consequence of the outbreak of plague at Hinganghat, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has ordered, (1) that the annual fair at Ramtek in the Nagpur District shall not be held this year, and that no assemblage of pilgrims at Ramtek shall be allowed between the 23rd of November and the 9th of December 1898, and (2) that no tickets shall be issued at any railway station in the Wardha District, for any of the stations mentioned below, until the 9th of December namely, Kamptee, Salwa, Tharsa, and Khat.

ACCORDING to an official recently arrived from Hankow it seems that since her "coup d'etat" the Empress Dowager has twice sent secret edicts to Viceroy Chang Chihtung desiring his immediate presence in Peking. Having friends at Court, H.E. Chang replied to the first command that his health was not good and that he was consequently unable to undertake the journey north. About a fortnight afterwards a second and more urgent command arriving, H.E. replied that the duties of his important post precluded his leaving Wuchang until a more favourable time the said duties absolutely requiring his persone attention.

THE expenditure on Provincial Civil Works and Railways in Assam for the year 1897-98 amounted to Rs. 31,67,731 against Rs. 24,93,891 in the previous year excluding expenditure for the North Lushai Hills, which, under standing orders of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is limited to Rs. 1,10,000 per annum. The increased expenditure represents the proportion of new buildings and the special repairs which had to be carried out owing to the earthquake, and they form a heavy addition to the burdens of Assam, the province being called upon to expend Rs. 10,10,379 in repairs alone of which Rs. 8,27,800 were spent on communications. In the Khasia and Jaintia Hills Divisions, which suffered worst of all, an expenditure of Rs. 90,000 was incurred on temporary quarters offices for the Government. Another heavy item in this Division was the repairs to communications on which Rs. 2,40,537 were spent, of which sum over one and a half lakh represents the cost of repairing the damage to the Gauhati-Shillong Cart-road, and Rs. 27,000 the repairs to the road to Cherrapunji as far as Dumpap. This expenditure represents only the urgent repairs rendered necessary to re-open communications and render buildings habitable, the expenditure on restoring permanent buildings, communications, &c., being estimated at Rs. 31 lakhs more which will be spread over a considerable number of years.

NINE-TENTHS of the difficulty of dealing with dacoity in India remarks a contemporary comes from the passive way in which the people themselves put up with the infliction. A good example of what can be done by the efforts of a few resolute men was given recently by some Thakur zamindars of a village called Dhakia Bana in the Shahjahanpur District. These village Hampdens had heard that a gang of dacoits under the leadership of a notorious ruffian named Nathu, were resting in a neighbouring grove with a number of arms concealed on a pony. They immediately collected the men of their village, surrounded the grove, and after some resistance succeded in capturing the whole band of eight dacoits, whom they promptly bound up and handed over with their arms to the police. The dacoits, among whose number was a recently retired constable of police, were subsequently tried and convicted. The zamindars concerned in this capture were rewarded by presents of guns and the grant of parwanas; and their gallant conduct being brought to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor, His Honour expressed a wish to acknowledge their services by personally thanking them at a suitable opportunity. Advantage was accordingly taken of His Honour's visit to Shahjahanpur, where the Lieutenant-Governor saw and addressed a large assembly of the raises of the District. In their presence the seven zamindars were formally presented to His Honour who congratulated them on their bravery and thanked them for the help given by them to Government. His Honour remarked that if the example of these gentlemen were more generally followed by other landlords, there would probably be a rapid diminution in the number of dacoities. The public acknoledgment of these gentlemen's services has attracted local attention and should have an excellent effect.

We noticed sometime ago the interesting experiments which Veterinary-Captain Raynond, Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department in Bengal, is carrying out with a view to checking the ravages of rinderpest, and his annual report gives full information on the subject. Koch's system of inoculation forms the basis of treatment, and it has so far been attended with success, though too short a time has elapsed for conclusions to be formed as to whether cattle can be rendered immune for a long period. The process of inoculation as now adopted is said to be too complicated to recommend itself to the ordinary Bengali ryot, though apparently it is possible to run a mild attack of rinderpest through a herd (isolated for the purpose) and set the owners mind at rest for probably some years. Captain Raynond is now engaged in attempting to prepare serum of greater immunising power than can be obtained from animals that have recovered from an ordinary attack of rinderpest, and if he should succeed in his efforts, a stock of this can always be kept in hand for rapid distribution when the disease appears in virulent form. The expriments in Bengal should attract the notice of Local Governments elsewhere, and the authorities in the Punjab particularly might follow the lead now given, for the cattle in that Province die by tens of thousands every year from rinderpest alone. Some idea of the losses caused by the disease in India generally can be formed from a statement in Captain Raymond's report. He calculates that nearly 17,000 cattle have died from rinderpest in Calcutta and its suburbs within the past four years, and that the value of these must have exceeded four lakhs of rupees. There is no necessity under the existing law for reporting these local cases to the Civil Veterinary Department, and consequently no efforts are made to combat rinderpest in Calcutta. It is intended to introduce a section into the new Municipal Act which should bring about a better state of things.

WITH reference to the decision of the Government of India regarding the application of the Karachi Municipality for a loan of five lakhs, the latter body has represented to Government that it would prefer not to go into the market for a loan until July or August next. But if Government insists on the immediate raising of the loan in order that the advances made by it may be re-paid, permission is requested for the raising of 3 lakhs at 6 per cent. repayble in 10 years, either in the open market or by private negotiation, without going through the usual formalities. The object of deferring the flotation of the loan till July or August is that that time of the year is the slack season of the export trade, and consequently, owing to the money market being easier, it is thought that the loan would then be more readily obtaintable, and at a lower rate of interest than 6 per cent.

THE *Daily News'* Berlin correspondent tells us that the Sultan had a terrible scare on his return to the Palace, after the departure of the German Emperor. A bundle in white linen was thrown into his carriage, and there it lay still for a time with all sorts of possibilities of the direct mischief. At length a man with a breast of the triple brass of heroic courage, took it up. It proved to be a harmless necessary baby. At the same time, the sender, or rather the chucker-in, gave himself up, and declared that he had been driven to this deed of despair by the impossibility of obtaining his salary as a Government official. He was paid that night—with a recklessness that may form a fatal precedent for the Turkish Exchequer—and the child was taken into the imperial household.

IN his recent public examination at the Bankruptcy Court Mr. Hooley mentioned the names of fifty-eight persons. Of these several were Members of Parliament, and twenty bore titles. Is Mr. Hooley's friend Rougemont, who has never ridden upon the City turtle and guided it by putting his feet into its eyes? Are his thrilling encounters with the monsters of Mayfair imaginative? In any case, he has shown, like Rougemont, that he is marvellously acquainted with the local colouring of the districts which he tells us he has visited, and with the habits and customs of some of its inhabitants. Rougemont in his exciting narrative complained of the cannibal habits of certain native races which he fell in with during his travels. Mr. Hooley appears to have the same complaint to make as regards the natives of the West End.

THERE appeared in the *Times* a letter written by M. Max O'Rell in which he insisted that it was absolutely false to assert, as many French journalists do, that the English are ill-disposed towards France Any one who has intelligently followed the developments in this direction in Great Britain during the last quarter of a century will unhesitatingly support the contention of M. Max O'Rell. Even twenty years ago scarcely ten educated Englishmen in a thousand could speak French, whereas almost all such do now. Modern French literature was practically a closed book to the generation before this; now the majority of educated young men are as familiar with the important works of the day in that language as they are with those in their own. A quarter of a century ago there existed in certain influential circles in Great Britain a very strong prejudice against French modes of thought, French "frivolity," French customs, and even against French cooking. This attitude of prejudice is almost entirely abandoned. It is curious, moreover, to compare the things which France supplies to us or which we adopt from that country, with those which we contribute in return. From France we get cooks, ladies' maids, female fashions, dressmakers, dancers, novels, plays, and—the morals which are for the moment identified with Mayfair. From us the French obtain jockeys, horses, dogs, guns, acrobats and athletes, games, tailors and—pickpockets. The comparison furnishes food for philosophers.

THE Vicomte de Royer has exposed many who bear titles in France, and has proved that a large number of these have no right whatever to them. Certain Parisian journals express serious discontent at this, as they conclude that it will interfere with the American heiress marriage market. Even more serious is the wholesale manner in which Lord Salisbury is distributing titles and alphabetical distinctions, thus adding to the competition from Great Britain. The majority of American heiresses says *Truth* pref

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SPANISH AMERICAN PEACE TREATY.

AN INDEMNITY OF TWENTY MILLIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Spanish Peace Commissioners have formally accepted the American terms under protest, including the cession of the Philippines and Sulu Islands for an indemnity of twenty million dollars.

The Treaty of Peace will be signed in a few days.

In the meanwhile negociations are proceeding for the cession of the Carolines to America.

THE PROSECUTION OF COLONEL PICQUART.

The French Government has refused to interfere in the Picquart case on the ground that the executive must be kept distinct from the judicial power of both civil and military.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved the Government declaration by 437 against 73 votes.

CAPE POLITICS.

The Cape House of Assembly has passed a Redistribution Bill based on a compromise with the Progressives.

A JAPANESE WARSHIP IN COLLISION.

The Japanese Cruiser Kasaji has collided with a bridge at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and has been considerably damaged.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The chief feature of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday on the Picquart case, was the speech of M. Poincare, who was a Cabinet Minister in 1894.

He declared that the Cabinet of which he was a member had never heard anything against Dreyfus beyond the charge in connection with the *Bordereau*, nor knew anything about the alleged confession of Dreyfus.

THE VALUE OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

In an interview with a representative of Reuter's Agency, Colonel Lewis, Royal Engineers, who was commissioned to report on the possibilities of Wei-hai-Wei said, it was likely to prove one of the best British stations anywhere.

THE TRANS-FRONTIER DISTURBANCE.

THE SWAT COLUMN TO ADVANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 29.

Orders have issued for the advance of the Swat moveable column to Chakdarra, whence the valley road lies open to Dir in case it should be found necessary to support the levies on the Chitral Road.

MILITARY CHANGES.

Lieut. Melville, 2nd Bombay Infantry, is transferred to the 17th Bombay Infantry.

POONA AND KIRKEE TROOPS

HILL TRAINING EXERCISE.

POONA, Nov. 29.

This morning, the Poona and Kirkee troops had, on a larger scale, hill training exercise. The enemy was represented by the 28th Bombay Pioneers. The operations carried out were a reconnaisance in the force, followed by the withdrawal from the pass of the troops who had bivouacked all night and assembled about five miles down the Satara Road. Shortly after day-break, orders were distributed, that the Kartraj Ghat country beyond was held by hostile tribes, wherefrom the Officer Commnnding the force decides to make a reconnaissance in force, gain the summit of the pass and retire, withdrawing when the object has been obtained. Accordingly the Irish Rifles started to clear the heights to the left of the Satara Road, whilst the Royal Scots and Durhams went away to the hills on the right, both flanking parties being supplied by pickets, who held every position of advantage. The main body was composed of the second Bombay Grenadiers, the Sappers and Miners, two Batteries of Artillery and the 19th and 14th Bombay Infantry. They moved up the road as the flanking parties advanced. After nearly half an hour's advance, the first shots sounded on the west front. The Durhams got into touch with the enemy, and then gradually both flanks were engaged. Some volleys from the Irish companies resounded in the morning air. Next, the second Grenadiers spread themselves out on the fields adjoining the road on the left, whilst parties of the 19th Bombay Infantry assembled on the right road from which the advance was directed. One Battery of Artillery dived down into the nullah and clattering up a long watercourse, established themselves on the hill, whilst the main body continued to advance. Later the hills were carried. After a short delay, the firing was heard from behind the hill, and the retreat began. At intervals along the road, hospital posts were established; consisting of dhoolies, carts, tents, etc., and hospital work was carried out, the wounded being brought in at intervals. As the troops came on, the enemy followed the retreat very rapidly, and would have punished the northern force severely; but on the other hand, the fire of the 14th Infantry effectively checked them. Just as the ambush was arranged, the cease fire sounded at midday at Katraj Village. The day was counted a most successful one, though the troops, especially the Royal Irish Rifles, Durhams and Scots had rather a trying time. The Rifles had to ascend the peak of Garadar hill about 1,500 feet, while the Durhams and Scots had quite as much to do in getting to the top of Kolovbaihill. Both Batteries worked very well, and managed to get over some very difficult ground; for instance they were no less than 8 hours going down owing to the roughness of the ground. At the close of the day's operations, General Hogg addressed the Officers near Katraj Village and expressed himself generally satisfied with which the idea of the attack was carried out. He pointed out one or two mistakes which might have been attended with serious consequences, had it been actual warfare. One point he brought out very strongly in the present manœuvres. The difficulty of working Native Infantry with a small number of British Officers. All leading has to be done by European officers, where none was available, as was frequently the case to-day. The guidance of parties was frequently a very difficult matter. General Low, with Major Staunton, Military Secretary, and Captain Low, Aide-de-Camp, watched the opening attack from one of the peaks at the base. Later on they went to the top of the ghaut and witnessed the final attack. There will be one or more field-days and instruction in hill-climbing will be complete. The troops returned to Poona at four in the afternoon.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY AT RAJKOT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 29.

This morning Lord Sandhurst opened the Luxman Meram Chemical Laboratory, an institution probably unique in India. The object of the establishment is to improve the practice of native medicine, to make known valuable Indian remedies to Western Science and to ascertain which native herbs are most adapted to Western Science. Eventually it is hoped to make progress in the direction of bactereology and sanitary science. The cost of the building Rs. 30,000, is provided by Agam Laxmanwalla. The equipment has been provided by a joint fund of the Chiefs and the upkeep bill will be met from the same source. The Governor in opening the laboratory, said that the Kathiawar States had progressed in their administration. Great strides had been made in their judicial, revenue and educational departments; in places various works had been carried out and the institutions built for the welfare of the people, and now the states themselves had entered the field of science. Certain states had already shown themselves anxious to take advantage of the opportunities afforded by this institution. The practise of medicine on the European system had hardly got beyond a few large towns, and the systems followed by native practitioners had a long history and considerable literature amongst a good deal that to western notions might seem empirical, there must be included a large amount of valuable knowledge, especially as regarded the properties of indigenous drugs. This was a new departure in the field of research, and in this direction he looked for immense development, owing to the scheme under consideration which owed its inception to the great munificence of Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata of Bombay.

HORSE SHOW AT RAJKOT.

A Capital Horse Show organised by Mr. W. L. B Souter, was held in the afternoon. This event which used to be an annual fixture in Rajkot has been allowed to lapse since 1893, and now it has been received and placed upon a satisfactory footing. Let us hope it will not be allowed to fall into abeyance again. Mr. Souter succeeded in getting together three hundred and eighty-seven horses of various descriptions, chiefly countrybreds. The best classes were those for brood mares of fourteen one and under, in which some very nice stocks were shown. Jumping competitions filled rather poorly. C. P. White won the class for horses in excellent style, and Hawes carried off the event for ponies. The Governor and staff were present during the afternoon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, arrived here from Bombay, yesterday afternoon.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sunda, arrived here from Colombo, yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, left here day before yesterday evening.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod arrived here yesterday evening.

The P and O. Company's s. s. Socotra (extra) left here to-day, for Bombay.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 26th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats, dull.

Good Bhownuggur 2 16-32.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

2½ per cent. Consols	111 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	102 1-4
3½ per cent. Scrip Loan	110½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

OUR NEW GOVERNOR.

A LONDON correspondent whose sources of information are to be relied upon, writes:—

It is generally understood amongst officials that on the termination of Lord Sandhurst's appointment as Governor of Bombay, early next year, his successor will be Sir Antony P. Macdonnel, at present Lieutenant Governor of the North-western Provinces. It is stated that the matter was arranged during Sir Antony's recent brief visit to this country, and that this exceptional promotion is a reward for the energy and success with which he fought the famine in his provinces—where it was most severe—last year. Since the Mutiny, I believe, the Governorship of Bombay has only been twice filled by Indian civilians—Sir Bartle Frere and Sir Richard Temple. The Mutiny found Lord Elphinstone at Bombay. He was succeeded by Sir George Clerk, who held that post for only two years, when he was succeeded by Sir Bartle Frere, who held it for full term of five years, his successor being Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, once well known in the political world. Sir Philip Wodehouse, a colonial administrator, followed him; and then came Sir Richard Temple, who resigned after three years to come home and stand for Parliament. Sir James Fergusson, Lord Reay, Lord Harris, and Lord Sandhurst succeeded each other; and now an Indian civilian once more has his turn. In the Governorship of Madras the same rule of selection from home prevails, and it is a rule which is somewhat jealously guarded, save in cases when specially distinguished services in India are to be rewarded. Sir Antony Macdonnel has well earned any promotion that can fairly be given to him, for he has been a most successful administrator not only in the North-west Provinces but also in Burmah, where he was for a time Chief Commissioner. He has also been Home Secretary in India and a member of the Governor General's Council. He is described by those who know him as a prodigy of industry—a tireless worker A few weeks ago he told a London audience that the two golden rules of Indian administration were the maintenance of peace and order, and sympathy for the feelings, wishes, and even prejudices of the masses of the people ruled.

THE BISHOP AND THE LAITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall esteem it a favour if you will permit me to make known through your paper, that when I am in Bombay, I shall be glad to receive visits from Gentlemen who may be interested in Church matters, at the Cathedral Office on Monday from 11 to 1-15. I am going on tour on December 9th, but I shall attend at the Office at the hours mentioned, on Monday and Tuesday next, 5th and 6th instant. It will be a pleasure and advantage to me to become acquainted with the Laity, who, I trust, may be willing to help me with their Counsel in matters connected with the administration of the Diocese. If the Gentleman who has written so kindly in the "Times of India" this morning would favour me with a visit, I should be glad to explain to him what I did before leaving England, and what it is my wish to do here.—Yours, &c.,

J. BOMBAY.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to approve the appointment of Colonel Davies, M.P., to be a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

DEAN PIGOU in his "Recollections" disposes of the legend that Lord Beaconsfield did not care specially for the flower which is now associated with his memory. In 1878 he spoke of it in conversation with Mr. Pigou as "my favourite primrose," a phrase that sets discussion at rest.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE ON COMMERCIAL FRAUD.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 11.

AT the installation of the new Lord Mayor Lord Russell of Killomen, addressing the civic dignities presented to him at Law Courts, congratulated his Worship on the services that he the Lord Mayor had rendered by putting a stop to the adulteration of foodstuffs, and his lordship continued, the part you have taken in procuring legislation, which began to be effective in or about 1875, for putting down frauds by that adulteration—frauds which affected a large part of the community, and that part of the community least able to protect itself. You were then a public benefactor, and I take this opportunity, which I think is suitable, to call your attention to another class of fraud which is rampant in this community—fraud of a most dangerous kind, widespread in its operation, touching all classes, involving great pecuniary loss to the community, a loss largely borne by those the least able to bear it, and even more important, much more important than this, fraud which is working insidiously to undermine and corrupt the high sense of public morality which it ought to be the common object of all interested in the good of the community to maintain, fraud blunting the sharp edge of honour and besmirching honourable names. I need not tell you I am alluding to the frauds practised in abuse of the law relating to the formation of companies with limited liabilities. That law has effected much good, but it is has been, I am sorry to say, in many cases—of course a minority, and I hope a small minority of cases, still a minority deserving and demanding public attention—prostituted by the greed of unscrupulous persons in the hurry to obtain great wealth, without being willing to put forth for its acquirement honest toil and honest endeavour. This fraud, like the mythological character of Proteus, has assumed many and various aspects and disguises, and the problem which is not yet solved, as I conceive, and as experience shows by existing legislation, is to recencile the useful operation of that Act with such machinery as if it cannot wholly prevent, will minimise evils of the nature and character to which I have referred. When I touch a subject, I desire to touch it with at least such completeness as will convey to those whose minds and consciences I wish to reach, what I believe about it, and therefore I must ask permission to give a few illustrations of the evils to which I allude, and to point out a mode in which it seems to me those evils may be combated. One common cause of loss and one common mode of perpetrating the fraud, even if a concern is solid and worthy, is over-capitalisation. A concern which is honestly worth £100,000, and which on that capital value might well pay a decent return of investment, becomes an imposition if inflated to satisfy the greed of the middleman, the promoter, to cover extravagant advertising charges, extraordinary fees for expert reports, gifts in money or in shares to procure directors, ay, and even to procure the introduction of directors. By these means it is offered to the public at an inflated price of two or three times its actual value, and need I say that in such a case loss and failure are certain, and the public are called on to pay for the deception which has been practised on them? Even if it could be said that the boards of directors brought in the best actual knowledge of business or strength to govern the concern it might at least mitigate the evil, but it is notorious that in too many cases they bring neither one nor the other—neither knowledge nor strength. They are chosen because it is supposed that their names or their titles might be attractive to the public. That is one great cause of the frauds which are carried out. Another is that utterly worthless concerns are foisted on the public. The same machinery is used, but it is a machinery which resorts to theg rosser forms of misrepresentation and fraud."

In a recent decision on what is known as the Joint Traffic Association case the United States Supreme Court has confirmed a decision given in the Trans-Missouri Freight Association case about eighteen months ago. The latest decision, which was arrived at by five judges out of nine, one of the minority not voting and the other three being opposed to the conclusion of the majority, all agreements between American railway companies for the maintenance of rates are declared to be illegal. The joint Traffic Association is a combination representing the trunk lines running to the Atlantic ports, which came into existence in November, 1895, and, including the branch lines and connections of the trunk lines, embraced no fewer than thirty-one railways; and its purpose was avowed to be "to establish and maintain reasonable and just rates, fares, rules, and regulations for State and inter-State traffic." The litigation against it which has now been brought to a termination was begun in January, 1896, on the initiative of the Inter-State Commerce (Railway) Commission, and was carried on by the United States Government. The working of the agreement has not given entire satisfaction. There have been frequent complaints of cuts and discrimination, and it has been especially complained that the rates agreed upon for the several routes favoured the more southern ports at the expense of New York. It has now been declared to be practically a violation of the clause in the Inter-State Commerce Act which prohibits the "pooling" of traffic, but it has been chiefly condemned on the ground that it also comes under the definitions of what is known as the Anti-Trust Act, which declares every contract and combination in the form of a trust or otherwise to be illegal when it is "in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States." The plea that this Act excludes from its scope agreements which are not in "unreasonable" restraint of trade but which tend simply "to keep up reasonable rates of transportation" was rejected on the ground that its admission would be tantamount to leaving the question of reasonableness to the companies themselves The Supreme Court has also affirmed the constitutionality of the Anti-Trust Act, which was questioned on behalf of the railway companies. It is declared that as railway companies perform duties of a semi-public character, it is within the constitutional power of Congress to regulate them as it has done under the Act in question.

The decision implies the dissolution of the Joint Traffic Association. It has been urged that this result will not make much practical difference in the situation, as it is notorious that there has been no strict observance of rates for through traffic in the offices of any of the railway companies concerned. According to one authority, "it closes the era of reckless rate-cutting tempered by more or less binding agreements to suspend hostilities and maintain rates, and opens an era in which every railroad must carry on an independent business, and must fix its own rates low enough to attract traffic, yet high enough to pay expenses and some profit, or else must go to the wall." But it must not be forgotten that the decision leaves rates at the mercy of unrestricted competition, and that such competition has not always, in the long run, proved advantageous to the trading classes any more than to the shareholders. The public has a strong interest in the railway companies being reasonably prosperous. Extreme competition for traffic unsettles the basis of trade and upsets the most careful calculations of traders, and the losses incurred in such competition have frequently to be made good sooner or later by the public. Profitless working may imply lower wages, lessened efficiency, and gradual disorganisation of the service. The prohibition of agreements, which is practically what the Supreme Court's decision comes to, may mean a state of affairs in which endless contests between the rival companies will be normal, and general deterioration of the railway system of the country may set in. It may easily result in a serious increase in the costs of working the traffic without any corresponding benefit, as each company may find itself constrained to maintain an army of agents and canvassers to seek for traffic and endeavour to divert it from the lines of its rivals. Under reasonable agreements much of such wasteful expenditure may be very well saved. Moreover, it will be practically impossible to prevent secret rebates to large customers, and thus a plentiful crop of unfair discriminations between individuals and localities may easily result.

For these and other reasons, the tendency of opinion in the most authoritative quarters in the United States seems to be that the decision of the Supreme Court will prove to be merely a step towards the enactment of a law permitting some form of traffic "pooling" by the railway companies, under the control of the Inter-State Railway Commission. The Commission as to some extent taken up an attitude in opposition to the railways since the decision of the Supreme Court last year to the effect that it had no power to prescribe "reasonable" rates, even after an investigation; but it is understood that this apparently inimical policy has been adopted merely with the object of forcing the companies to co-operate with the Commission in promoting the passing of an Act which, while securing all that is desirable on behalf of the companies, would enable the Commission to exercise a practical supervision in the interest of the public. Members of the Commission and other supporters of restrictive control over the companies within certain limits are believed to be quite favourable to the bestowal of reasonable powers of combination upon the companies, provided such contracts between the latter are made subject to revision and approval by the Commission. Under existing circumstances, the Commissioners feel that they are practically powerless to prevent exorbitant rates, or even rates which may really operate in an objectionably discriminating way; and, on the other hand, the companies are powerless to make agreements which might not only be mutually advantageous, but truly economical and beneficial from the point of view of the public interest. Even Senator Cullom now seems favourable to some form of "pooling." It is understood that a provision authorising such contracts was only omitted from the bill for empowering the Inter-State Commission to fix railway rates under certain conditions, which he introduced into Congress last session, because it was thought desirable that the representatives of the railway interests should themselves originate the proposals on this point.

The American Cotton season is peculiar in one respect this year namely, that in spite of killing frost it is very generally maintained that there will be an enormous crop. The prevailing idea here is that it will be 11,500,000 bales, although of late the temperature in the Gulf and Atlantic States has been 10 to 15 degrees colder than the seasonal average and there has been killing frost in Texas. Some of the reports from the South estimate as high as 12,000,000 to 13,000,000 bales. These latter estimates, however, are not regarded as worthy of serious attention at the present time. The one fact that stands out very clearly as far as anybody can now see, is that another big crop is to be piled on that of last year, and that the world will therefore have a sufficiency, if not a glut, of cotton during the present season. We started with a big visible supply, and if the crop of two seasons is to be 22,700,000 bales, many people here think it very improbable that any material improvement in prices will be seen for some time to come. At the same time, it is also maintained that the plant was in a green and sappy condition when it was struck by the recent frost, and that it has been damaged, perhaps badly damaged. Time alone will show. "Bulls" point out that last year's enormous yield was due largely to unusually favourable weather which prevailed throughout the autumn and enabled the plant to take on fruit until very late in the season. Ice has formed in various parts of the Mississippi Valley during the past week, and it is contended that injury to the plant has necessarily resulted. It is also argued that warmer weather will bring out the extent of the damage and make it plain that it has been greater than is generally supposed. It is, however, significant that very few complaints have thus far been received, and no one doubts that if serious injury had happened, the wires would have been kept hot with reports of damage. Not a few contend that frost is likely to be of benefit in many sections by killing the foliage and enabling bolls to open. The freezing weather of late in the cotton belt, it is natural to suppose, has checked the development of new fruit. But the points on which stress is particularly laid are that before the frost came, a big crop was assured, and that, to some extent, it has been assured through the aid of frost itself.

There is no doubt, however, that there is a disposition among some of the trade to regard the bearish aspects of the market as fully discounted by the recent frosts and the cheapness of the price, and there are said to be a good many buying orders here from American and European operators to purchase on a declining scale. Such operators are encouraged, not only by the lowness of the price, but by the cheerful reports from Manchester. As regards the large receipts they point out that the increased movement is almost wholly from Texas, and not from the older cotton States. Bad roads are complained of in Arkansas and in some parts of the Mississippi Valley, but the condition of the country roads is not so important a factor as formerly, owing to the fact that the South is now a network of railroads; moreover, the rivers have been in good navigable condition. In spite of the large receipts, prices have receded very slowly, owing no doubt partly to the fact that they are already at a low stage. At the same time there is no aggressive speculation for a rise. A somewhat better trade in cotton groods is reported, due to the colder weather and the curtailment of production, but this has not yet become a factor in the market for raw cotton. The better grades of cotton are rather scarce here, and the premiums over January are increasing for middling and upward. American spinners have shown no particular anxiety to purchase as there is a widespread conviction in this country that the trade stands face to face with another enormous crop, and that only unforeseen developments can prevent prices from seeking a lower level.

The following table shows the average maximum and minimum temperature and totaal average daily rainfalls from October 25, both inclusive:—

Central Station,	Number of stations reporting,	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall in inches,
Atlanta	12	68	35	80
Augusta	11	76	33	70
Charleston	5	74	40	18
Galveston	27	82	38	41
Little Rock	12	74	34	1·32
Memphis	12	63	34	97
Mobile	8	72	36	44
Montgomery	9	72	33	24
New Orleans	11	76	35	1·35
Savannah	11	74	40	76
Vicksburg	7	72	35	1·42
Wilmington	10	72	38	2·33

On October 26 killing frosts occurred in some parts of the cotton region east of the Mississippi. On October 27 there were killing frosts east of the Mississippi and to the coast, and freezing weather as far south as Augusta, Galveston, Montgomery, Alabama, Houston, Texas, and Northern Mississippi, and heavy frosts down to New Orleans and Mobile. At Meridian, Mississippi, a temperature as low as 29 was reported. On October 28 further killing frosts were reported in Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Texas. A fortnightly steamship service between Boston and Manchester will begin late in November.

In connection with the reported recent large demand for the heavier makes of American cotton piece goods for the China markets, it is interesting to compare the stocks of these goods held in Shanghai on September 30 this year, with the stocks held at the corresponding date last year, according to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce estimates. The figures are as follow:—

Stocks,	1898. Pieces.	1897. Pieces.
American drills	343,825	489,515
American Jeans	27,791	11,930
American sheetings	426,390	1,212,820

It will be observed that while the stock of drills was materially lower this year than last, the stock of sheetings was enormously reduced. The stock of jeans was nearly two and a half times as great as last year, but the trade in these goods is relatively small compared with that in the other two descriptions named. It will be seen from the following table that the imports of American drills and sheetings into Shangai this year up to Setember 30 were considerably reduced compared with the figures for the corresponding period last year, while those of American jeans were increased to a remarkable extent:—

Imports.	1898. Prices.	1897. Prices.
American drills	950,521	1,187,886
American jeans	81,201	49,000
American sheetings	1,687,440	2,186,888

THE PLAGUE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

FIRST SITTING.

THE Plague Commission arrived in Bombay by the last mail and held its first sitting yesterday in the Council Hall, Secretariat. The Commission consisted of Professor F. R. Frazer, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Edinburgh, (President), Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.I.E, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, Professor A. E. Wright, M.D., Professor of Pathology in the Army School, Netley, Mr. A. Cumine, I. C. S., of the Bombay Presidency, Dr. M. A. Ruffer of the Egyptian Sanitary Department, and Mr. C. J. Halifax, Secretary. The aims and objects of the Commission as stated in the Government Resolution appointing the Commission are (1) to conduct inquiry of a scientific nature into the origin of outbreaks of plague, (2) the manner in which the disease was communicated, (3) the effects of curative serum, (4) the effects of preventive serum.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Wingate, Acting Chief Secretary to Government, was the first witness examined. He said that he would first give to the Commission a short sketch of the spread of the plague in the Presidency. It began in the city of Bombay in August or September 1896. It reached the District of Satara in November and spread to Karachee and Poona and the Poona District in December, and then to the town of Surat about February 1897, and to the Kolaba and Ratnagiri Districts a little later on. The spread in the first year was not very wide or very serious. It would appear from the map produced that it was chiefly along the coast, and the big towns of Poona, Karachee and Bombay that it began. He might mention that in the last season it attacked Cutch Mandvie. By the end of June plague had practically disappeared, except in Cutch, where it continued to a certain extent. The end of June was exceedingly hopeful from the point of view of the decline of the cases of deaths, but in July and August, the rains generally set in, and by the first of July it extended over the whole country, and about July or August it extended to Karara in the Satara District, Lanowly, Sirsor, and Kirkee in the Poona District and Egutpoora in the Nasik District. All these places became centres of infection, and attacks occurring in the rains made it peculiarly difficult to do anything in the matter: They were attacks spread over a large area, and no one could possibly foretell that a town like Karara would be attacked in the middle of the rains. They had to make other arrangements, and the consequence was that it spread in the Satara District, and to a very considerable extent. Then Poona was attacked by August or September, and also Surat in October, the town of Ahmednuggur, Surat and Munmar, and the Nasik town. All these big towns were attacked in October, and Surat later on. By November of last year, the Presidency had reached its climax, Plague was very bad in most of the towns he had mentioned and in the Satara District. By November the rains had practically ceased, and evacuation became possible, and orders were sent out, and it produced an immediate effect upon the mortality, Evacuation produced the desired effect, and plague steadily decreased by Christmas time, and the Presidency was to a large extent free. The city of Bombay, in the meantime, again became re-infected about the beginning of December. After referring to fresh outbreaks of plague in Surat and other places, and also to the outbreaks in Hubli, Mr. Wingate said that Satara and Belgaum Districts became centres of infection. As there was black soil in the latter District, and as it was to a certain extent close to the Ghauts, it was utterly impossible to resort to evacuation. The orders had gone out again as they did last year, and the Government believed and hoped that the decline which had already commenced, would continue. The exact position of the plague was shown in a series of maps, which were produced and laid before the Commission. He mentioned as illustrative of the spread of plague in the first year that they had by the end of May 1897, 28,737 deaths reported from plague. That was fairly accurate, except perhaps in the town of Bombay, where they were accustomed to think that the number of deaths had exceeded the reported number of deaths. Elsewhere in the country, he was almost inclined to think sometimes there were more deaths from plague reported than the actual number of deaths, because people who reported them, the village officers had no training, and they were naturally inclined to save themselves by putting down freely deaths to plague. Next year, the 27th of May 1898, there were 61,290 deaths, the increase being largely due to the increased number of deaths in Bombay. After referring to the number of deaths in the Southern Mahratta Country and other places up to date, the witness said, that though the total number of deaths which exceeded about a lakh and a quarter spread over three years and over such a large area of the Presidency, did not mean that the plague was particularly bad. Looking at it as a whole, if they took the particular towns and villages which were undoubtedly bad, the mortality was not so heavy.

In answer to the President, Mr. Wingate said that the general plan of action adopted to cope with the plague was as follows. The measures had been to a very large extent regulated according to local circumstances. The chief measure they relied upon was evacuation, either of the house or of the quarter or of the town. The next measure was to ascertain the cases, and this they did by a very careful organisation, chiefly of native gentlemen, assisted by Government servants, working mainly under European officers, who guided them and helped them. The patients were sent to hospitals, and the people in the infected houses taken out of them. Witness then related the results of plague operations in the different towns of the Presidency. He remarked that it was difficult to judge by figures the severity of plague, because sometimes when it struck, it struck very severely. In all their measures, they were guided by the consideration that they should do nothing that might do more harm than good. Wholesale evacuation could not be resorted to in a town like Bombay, without interfering with its trade and other material interests. But it was possible in districts. In the Poona Cantonment, which contained a small population, Major Ross, who was in charge of plague measures, selected the worst streets with the population of 800 or 900 men, made the people evacuate their houses, thoroughly whitewashed and disinfected them, and after five or six days allowed the people to return. There the principle of quick out and quick back was quite possible. The same principle could be adopted on a larger scale, and they hoped to adopt it in Bombay if found necessary. Quick out and quick back was safe in towns where they could have their houses disinfected under proper supervision. The system of evacuation in a piecemeal fashion had brought about gratifying results, and so far as witness knew it was extremely popular.

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S EVIDENCE.

Professor Haffkine was the next witness examined. He explained the method of preparing his plague prophylactic serum and the results of inoculations. He described at great length the effects of inoculation, witness being the first to subject himself to the operation. He also described the outbreak of plague in the Bombay Jail, and pointed out that the prisoners who had been inoculated were comparatively more safe from the attacks of plague than those who were not subjected to the operation. He said that the conclusions to which he had come after his experiments in the jail were, that an injection of a dose of three cubic centimeter of prophylactic serum was sufficient to resist an attack of plague; that the prophylactic was powerless to arrest the symptoms of plague already started, or if developed within a few hours before it was injected; and that it required from 12 to 24 hours only to produce the required immunity against plague. These conclusions, he said, remained unshaken up till the present. Within a few days of his getting himself inoculated, 8,142 persons were inoculated in the city, a vast majority of whom belonged to the upper classes, among whom were Europeans, well-to-do Parsees and representatives of other native communities. The major part of the inoculated were persons, who could read newspapers and had physicians to consult. Under these conditions the fact of 8,142 persons escaping infection would probably have only a very little relative bearing to the question as to the efficacy or otherwise of the inoculation. It was afterwards brought to his notice that out of the 8,142 persons 18 got infected. They were all natives and mostly of the servant class. They got infected and went through the full course of the disease. Therefore, whatever might have been the social position of an inoculated person, inoculation would ensure for him very little risk in coming into contact with infection and got infection. The 18 cases were sent to the plague hospitals, and with the exception of two all of them recovered. In the case of these two he found that they had developed plague within 24 hours of inoculation. The witness then gave the results of his operations in inoculation at Mora, Damaun, Lanowly, and Kirkee, the statistics showing that those who were inoculated enjoyed, with very few exceptions, immunity from plague, which worked havoc among those who were not inoculated. The witness also submitted his results of the operations performed under very strict conditions in the Gomercarry Jail. He further gave results of inoculation performed in a village near Baroda, which was affected with plague, in the presence of and by the Director-General of Medical Service and other high Government officials, which were deamed highly satisfactory by the Director-General himself, who made his report to the Government to that effect. Next the witness gave results of inoculation performed in the Khoja community, and also at Hubli in the Southern Mahratta Country Dr. Haffkine then spoke about the strength of the prophylactic doses administered in various quantities during the operations.

Before the Commission adjourned Dr. Haffkine said he hoped the Commission would exclude from discussion the theory as to the method of preparing the prophylactic serum. He was, however, prepared to discuss it in a friendly manner.

The President said that his request would be considered, but the Commission did not bind itself to any particular line of action.

The Commission then adjourned till to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

INAUGURAL MEETING.

THE following are Excerpts from the official report of Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, held on the 24th November:—

1. Considered printed draft of rules for the conduct of the business of the Board prepared on the lines of those adopted by the Port Trustees.

The rules were discussed in detail and passed separately. An amendment to omit the words "on the day" in Rule 1 and substitute "three clear days" was rejected.

Resolution No. 1.—Under Section 18 (2) of the Act the following rules for the conduct of the business of the Board are approved:—

1. The Secretary shall send to each member, on the day previous to a meeting, the list of business, and no business of importance not entered on such list shall be transacted.

2. It shall not be necessary for a member to give notice of a motion regarding any business entered on the list, nor shall it be necessary that a motion be seconded. It is desirable, however, that notice be given of motions regarding matters of importance.

3. When a motion has been put to the meeting, any member may propose an amendment. The amendment, if carried, shall be put as a substantive motion to which other amendments may be proposed.

4. Any member of the Board may require that consideration of a motion of which one weeks notice has been given, shall be postponed to the next meeting, and this applies equally to amendments put forward as substantive motions as to original motions. When consideration of a subject has thus been postponed, no amendments shall, without the express sanction of a majority of the Trustees present, be considered at the following meeting of which the Secretary has not received notice in time to enter them on the list of business.

5. The following Committees shall be appointed:—

NAME OF COMMITTEE FUNCTIONS.

1. Finance and Establishment Committee. To advice on all Finance and Establishment question.

2. Improvements Committee. To advice in regard to all schemes under Sections 23—32 of the Act (Improvement and Street Schemes).

3. Reclamations Committee. To advice in regard to all schemes under Sections 33—40 Reclamation and Police Accommodation Schemes).

4. Land Committee. To advice on all questions regarding the acquisition of land and the disposal of surplus lands under Sections 46—51 and 63—66.

6. On questions laid before them by the Chairman of the Trustees, Committees will draw up a report for the decision of the Trustees. They may conduct their business by minutes on papers circulated.

7. The Chairman will dispose of all current business.

Considered printed draft showing proposed constitution of the several Committees for the term ending 31st March 1900.

Resolution No. 2.—The following Committees are appointed under section 18 (3) of the Act for the term ending 31st March 1899:—

1. FINANCE AND ESTABLISHMENT COMMITTEE.

1	The Chiarman	4	Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola
2	The Municipal Commissioner	5	The Hon'ble Mr R H Mackalay
3	Mr D E Wacha	6	Mr Sassoon J David

2. IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

1	The Chairman	5	Mr A G Viegas
2	The Collector of Bombay	6	„ Sassoon J David
3	The Municipal Commissioner	7	„ G A Anderson
4	The Hon'ble Mr Bhalchandra K Bhatvadekar	8	„ T Blaney, CIE

3 RECLAMATIONS COMMITTEE.

1	The Chairman	4	Mr D E Wacha
2	The General Officer Commanding Bombay District	5	The Hon'ble Mr C T Burke
3	The Hon'ble Mr Bhalchandra K Bhatavadekar	6	Mr T Blaney, CIE

4. LAND COMMITTEE.

1	The Chairman	4	Mr A G Viegas
2	The Collector of Bombay	5	The Hon'ble Mr C T Burke
3	Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola	6	Mr P B Savile

Considered question of appointing an Engineer After lengthened discussion the following resolution appointing Mr. P. Reynolds, M. Inst. C. E. (late Superintending Engineer. Northern Division), was agreed to by a majority (11 for and 2 against).

Resolution.—Subject to the approval of Government under Section 93 (1) of the Act Mr. P. Reynolds, M. Inst. C. E., is appointed Engineer to the Board on his present grade of salary Rs. 1,800. This salary to be inclusive of *all* allowances. 2. The engagement to be for three years. The agreement, which should be settled by the Chairman and submitted for the approval of the Finance and Establishment Committee before execution, besides the usual covenants, should stipulate that Mr. Reynolds shall give his whole time to the service of the Board, and should provide for the grant to Mr. Reynolds of leave on half pay for not more than months in all. Such leave, except in case of sickness, to be granted at such time as may be convenient to the Board.

Considered question of appointment of a Secretary to the Board. The Chairman explained reasons for, in the first instance, making a temporary arrangement and the following resolution was agreed to with one dissention:—

Resolution.—As a temporary arrangement the Port Trustees should be applied to for the loan of the services of Mr. W. N. Shilstone for a period of six months to act as Secretary and Chief Accountant to the Board on a salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensm inclusive. The approval of Government to be applied for as required by Section 93 of the Act.

Considered steps to be taken to frame Shedules of the Staff to be maintained for the purposes of the Act Resolution the Finance and Establishment Committee should be requested, with reference to Section 90 of the Act, to draw up a Schedule of the Staff of Officers and Servants to be maintained for the purposes of the Act, Pending the sanction of the Board to such Schedule, Statement A—comprising the establishment already employed under Mr. Reynolds and the post of Engineer, and Secretary and Chief Accountant as a already approved, should be sanctioned as a provisional schedule for the purposes of the Act

STATEMENT A.

Provisional Schedule of the Staff of Officers and Servants to be maintained.

No.	Designation.	Pay not to exceed. Rs.
1	Engineer	1,800
1	Deputy Engineer	925

The Chairman should be authorised to sanction expenditure up to Rs. 300 in each case in anticipation of the approval of the Trustees. The papers relating to such conditional sanction to be laid on the table at next meeting of the Trustees for their approval or otherwise. Should nothing be recorded in the minutes of the meeting to the contrary, it will be understood that the sanction is confirmed by the Trustees.

KOLHAPUR PLAGUE MEASURES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"X" of Belgaum returns to the charge in the *Times of India*, published on the 26th, inst. He remarks that the American Missionaries, who have petitioned Government about Colonel Wray's plague measures, are human and liable to err; I never said anything to imply the contrary, and I may be pardoned if I retort this argument upon the correspondent of your contemporary. "X" is human and therefore not infallible; he is, moreover, not a resident in Kolhapur, and therefore not qualified to give testimony of any value about what goes on here against the testimony of eye-witnesses, and he is only *one* against the consentient voice of the American petitioners as well as that of the correspondents whose letters you have published.

"X" states that I am "surprised to find at Belgaum a defender of Colonel Wray's plague policy," and he goes on to say that I "seem to be ignorant of the fact that Colonel Wray's plague measures are not confined to Kolhapur, but are extended to the S. M. C. States." I am not so ignorant as "X" takes leave to assume, nor am I surprised "to find at Belgaum a defender of Colonel Wray's plague policy." If "X" will take the trouble to read my letter again, he will see clearly enough how he has misapprehended the plain sense of my words. Belgaum is, as every one knows, the headquarters of the Assistant Political Agent, but that does not give any weight to the professed knowledge of correspondents in Belgaum about plague measures personally enforced in Kolhapur and the S. M. Country by Colonel Wray. "X" also professes to know for a fact that the Political Agent has often visited Sangli and Miraj and some affected villages; we also in Kolhapur know how many times Colonel Wray has been to these places, and the American doctors know it too, and correspondents have published the details in your paper—namely, three times to Sangli, and to Miraj not once since the plague broke out there. What has "X" to say about any visits to Haripur and other plague-stricken villages? Colonel Wray's visit to Jamkandi to which reference is made, was a "shikarring" visit, paid in company with the Maharajah and the Chief; there was no plague there, and local papers and those who went with the party have told us what was done then in the way of durbars, pan supari meetings, tamashas, &c. The rest of "X's" letter is not worth serious attention from its vagueness of statement about "respectable, sensible, influential" people who are supposed to appreciate Colonel Wray's plague policy. As I said before, if the criticisms on Colonel Wray are not true, he must be the best abused man in the Presidency, and it is the duty of the Government to hold an enquiry into the matter. The cause of truth and the public good is not to be served by hysterical remarks about "howlings of enemies" and "pouring of vituperation."—Yours, &c.,

Kolhapur, Nov. 28. VOX.

MILL AND ENGINEERING BELTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Monie of the Technical Institute in his lecture to the students on the above subject, has made the bold assertion that "It is a matter of surprise that few if any mill agents, managers, or those whose pockets are affected in purchase, know little or nothing respecting ways and means of selecting belting beyond cheapness and testing it in actual work.

Now I feel sure it will greatly surprise Mr. Monie to be told, that the basis of his arguments is entirely wrong, and that he, and not the agents of mills, managers, etc., is ignorant of the ordinary rudiments of belt selection and economy.

He quotes by way of argument four mills A, B, C, and D, and gives the costs of belting respectively as Rs. 16,000 12,000 20,000 and 18,000 per year, giving an average per spindle of annas 0, 4, 14 and 11.

He appears to have a good opinion of Mill B but thinks Mill C is badly mannaged.

Now I can prove to Mr. Monie that there is more than one mill in the Island of Bombay whose cost of up-keep in belting, year in and year out, does not exceed Rs. 3,000 per year, giving an average of less than 1½ annas per spindle, and the agents, managers, etc., of these mills do not hesitate to buy cheap belting occasionally where circumstances admit. The adage that "the best is cheapest in the end" does not always apply to everything in this weary world of ours; best misapplied is very often the dearest in the end.

Now I feel sure that had Mr. Monie been aware of the above facts which I have stated, and not been led away by the erroneous figures placed before him, he would have hesitated in taking up the subject of mill-belting economy with the view of criticising the capabilities of mill agents and their managers.

Had Mr. Monie stopped a moment to consider the subject, after having received the figures of Mill D, viz., Rupees 20,000 per year for belting, he would, after making a simple calculation, have been astounded at their large cost and the absurdity of the whole thing, and asked himself (that is if he understood the subject) is it possible?

Rupees 20,000 a year, taking the average price of belting at Rupees 2 per pound, gives the astounding information, that a mill of say 30,000 spindles renews its belting throughout twice a year, and yet we have the majority of the Mills in Bombay of 8 and 10, and I might say 15, years' standing, running the major portion of their machinery with the original belting.

Apparently the chief object of Mr. Monie's lecture was to show out the salient points of his belt testing-machine. This is all right in its way, but he must not do so at the expense of the reputation of those connected directly with the management of mills. They are not a lot of ignoramuses as Mr. Monie would lead the student to suppose; they know a belt when they see one, they know the right side up, how it should be driven, where not to place a 2-3-4 in. belt and where to place a 3 in. belt and vice versa, how to splice, so that the splice will be the weakest point in the belt and not the strongest, as proved by Mr. Monie's testing-machine—because don't you see if you make your splice the strongest, then when the belt gives way, it breaks through the solid part, and you have to splice again and so on until the belt is composed of nothing but splices. Then they also know that the weather affects a belt; that during the hot season the belting should be treated quite differently to what it should be in the cold weather; that rosin in some cases does the belting harm, and that a wee drop of castor oil judiciously applied, is a grand thing in prolonging the life of a belt, that the belting should be kept clean, never be overloaded, better err on the right side and let it be under-loaded, that when possible aways drive on the underside and as direct as possible, avoiding 1-4 and 1-2 drives, and last but not least never to condemn the old belt until you have proof positive that it is beyond repair, and after being condemned as a whole belt use it up in repairing others. These and many other little tips are the essential points in the economy of mill belting, and had Mr. Monie dilated on these, it would have been more to the point in teaching the young idea how to shoot. A belt lieing-machine may be a very useful article in a belt manufactory—and by the same token it is nothing new—but what benefit in point of ecomony—it is to a student to first choose his hide thin cut to test and discover that his tensile strength is from 800 to 1300 pounds. I have yet to learn, as well argue that by taking a boiler plate, shearing and testing it for its tensile strength, and comparing same with the percentage of the strength of rivetting, will teach a student how to economise fuel in a boiler.—Yours, &c.,

A. L. WHITTELL,
M. I. M. E.

THE MUNICIPAL ASSESSORS' ALLOWNACE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In to-day's papers under the heading of the Standing Committee meeting it is reported that the application for a personal allowance of a couple of hundred Rupees by the Assessor and Collector was disallowed, as there was none in the Standing Committee to propose it before the meeting. As usual the policy of penny wise and pound foolish was evident. I am never a recommendor of any extravagant Municipal Expenditure, but at the same time I never wish that the deserving Municipal Officer should not have his due. During the last epidemic of plague, the other Municipal Departments expended rate-payers' money like anything. It was by sheer dint of hard-work and careful supervision the Assessor was able to persuade the rate-payers to pay up their outstanding bills, and he kept up the regular level of the Municipal coffers. Further the assessor holds a very responsible post. When other departments are overfull of hands with grand salaries, the Assessor's Department is undermanned and under-paid, in refusing Mr. Brunton his due, and winking at the instances I could quote, the Standing Committee as well as the Corporation, I may say fail in their conscientious duties.—Yours, etc.

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA,
L. V., S. E., L. M. & S.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

VISIT TO GONDAL.

A GREAT EDUCATIONAL ENTERPRISE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, Nov. 26.

This morning his Excellency brought a visit to Palitana to a close which the generous hospitality, geniality and pleasant companionship of the Thakore Saheb made a very enjoyable episode in the tour in Kathiawar. From Palitana, conservative old fashioned, and remote from the rail and disturbing influences, Lord Sandhurst proceeded direct to Gondal, the model State as it is often termed, whose ruler, embued with English ideas and enjoying the advantages of a training in an English medical school, is a liberal, broad-minded, and sympathetic administrator. The Thakore Saheb of Pilitana accompanied his guests as far as the third milestone on his drive to Songad, and their adieux were bidden. At Songad a special train was in readiness, and an excellent breakfast was provided on board by Mr. Rowland, the energetic manager of the Kathiawar State Railways. The journey was an unpleasantly hot and dusty one, and Gondal was not reached until half past one o'clock. His Highness the Thakore Saheb received his Excellency at the station, the guard of honour being furnished by a smart detachment of the Gondal State Police. There was a big gathering of officials on the platform, Captain Carnegy, Assistant Political Officer, Halar Prant, and Mr. Bezanjee, Dewan of Gondal, being amongst their number. After the usual presentations had been made, his Highness drove his Excellency to the Guest House, where lunch was served, a repast which was graced by the presence of her Highness the Rani. The period of Lord Sandhurst's visit was so short that only a very brief interval was allowed to elapse between the arrival of the Governor, and the performance of principal function which had brought him to Gondal, the formal opening of the Gondal Girasia College, housed in a splendid and imposing building which is the most prominent structure in the State capital, and one which, situated close to the station, cannot fail to attract the attention of even the most casual passenger by rail.

The Gondal Girasia College is an institution of such a unique character, even in a province which boasts the Rajkumar College, and the Talukdar Girasia School at Wadhwan that it merits a somewhat detailed description. The primary idea of the Thakore Saheb in making this splendid foundation has been to endeavour to restore the Girasias, or cadets of ruling chiefs and families to something of the position they formerly occupied in Kathiawar. Formerly renowned alike for their mental and physical excellence the Girasias have sadly deteriorated. A false notion of family pride has led them to be extravagant where frugality was essential, and the original landed possessions have been subdivided to an almost ruinous extent. Many of these unfortunate gentry have become the prey of fraudulent money-lenders, and utterly ignorant, they have been unable to protect themselves against usurers. Too proud to send their sons to the ordinary schools and too poor to afford any of the special institutions established in the province, they have let them remain entirely uneducated. In the opinion of the Thakore Saheb the first remedial step should be to provide the Girasias with a sound education, and for this special purpose he has founded the new college at a cost of three lakhs of rupees, whilst the cost of the upkeep is estimated at seven thousand rupees a year. The scope of the establishment was very fully described by the Principal, Mr. Moor, a gentleman of considerable scholastic experience, in a paper he read at the opening ceremony. From this it appears that the unique feature of the Girasia College is that it endeavours to imitate as far as possible the characteristics of an English public school. There is a Common Dining Hall and all the boys, unless under Doctors orders, fare alike. This is a hard and fast rule and an absolutely essential one which has been adhered to from the first. In the early days, as was anticipated, it gave rise to many difficulties, but now, with an increased number, it is a matter of course, and works with smoothness The food is cooked in the College kitchen. Brahmins were at first employed, but they were early superseded by Kavas. the class from which Girasias usually select their cooks. Kavas do not regard their kitchens so sacred as do Brahmins, and so the kitchen arrangements are properly surpervised. The boys sleep in well-ventilated Dormitories, each of which is in charge of a house master, so that there is always a trustworty person immediately at hand in case of need. Since there are no private apartments, there is no necessity for private servants and they are not permitted. This is of immense importance, for the master have the boys to themselves and need make no parade intentional or unintentional, of observation. It is intended that far more attention than is usual in Indian schools shall be devoted to science, and in the upper Mathematical classes the foundation is already being laid in a scheme of practical work starting with measurements of length and proceeding to measurements of area volume and so forth, and the arithmetical problems which are necessarily encountered impress the boys with the practical importance of arithmetic and the necessity for absolutely accurate work, and the system affords abandant opportunities for inculcating and encouraging habits of careful observation and reflection. A small woodworking class was experimentally started in the course of last term and proved so popular that it has been found desirable to extend it and there is now a well-equipped workshop, capable of accommodating fifteen to twenty boys. Successful practical work in all the sciences demand accurate mechanical operations of one kind or another, and the training of hand and I gained in the workshop will be of the utmost value for future science work in the physical and chemical laboratories. The physical side of education is not neglected and drill or gymnastics forms a regular part of the day's work. Among games cricket naturally is popular, and an extensive playing field has been secured in front of the College by diverting the Rajkote road, and the quadrangle behind the College also forms an excellent playground. Behind the College runs the river Gondli, which has been dammed about a mile below. A swimming bath has been prepared on the river bank and when some progress has been made in the swimming school, a boat club will be started, so that the excellent opportunities which the river affords for boating may be utilised. On November 24 there were 39 Girasias in residence, 25 from Gondal, 9 from other parts of Halar, 2 only from Jhallawad, and 3 from Mangrol in Sorath. The admission for the year amounted to 12 only—a very disappointing record, taking into account the lowness of the fees. The fees payable at the commencement of each term cover board and lodging, medical attendance, and tuition. For Girasias of Gondal State they are Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 per month according as the value of the Giras is below or above Rs. 2,000 per annum. Girasias of other States pay Rs. 20, and Girasias not residing in Gondal but having Giras partly in this State and partly elsewhere pay Rs. 15 or Rs. 20 according as the total value of the Giras is below or above Rs. 2,000. Scholarships are not offered. Mere poverty is not regarded as affording a claim to exemption from fees and scholarship. The College is healthily situated some distance from the Railway station. The main building is 375 feet in length, runs north and south, and is flanked by wings running to the east. The main entrance surmounted by a lofty clock tower leads to the College Hall used for examination purposes and for general assemblies. On each side of the Hall arranged in two stories are twenty rooms comprising class-rooms, laboratories, workshop, and offices. The wings, also two-storied, include dormitories, dining hall, and bath-rooms. It only needs to be added that the College is not only splendidly built, but admirably equipped and furnished in every way.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

The opening ceremony and prize distrubution were performed in the large central hall. The proceedings were opened by his highness the Thakore Saheb who briefly described the objects of the institution. He said:—

Your Excellency,—Let me offer you a most hearty welcome on this the first occasion of your Lordship's visit to Gondal and thank you for the ready response given to my invitation to formally open this Girasia College. It is a matter of the highest importance that the chief representatives of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress should come in closer and closer contact every day with rulers of the Native states and strengthen the bond of union that binds them together. The value of such a union cannot be overrated as I believe it to be the corner-stone of the grand edifice of the Indian Empire in which we line. Your Excellency's visits to our historic provinces of Kathiawar have proved to demonstration your sincere desire to advance the friendly feeling subsisting between the British Government and the native chiefs. Your weighty utterances from the chair at the various educational institutions in the Presidency and the many practical suggestions they contain clearly show that your Excellency is a great patron of liberal education. This patent fact has induced me to request your Lordship to formally open our Girasia College so that the greatest possible *eclat* may be given to this days ceremony. This College is specially founded for the sons of the land holding class called "Girasias" who derive that name from the Sanskrit word "Gras" signifying a morsel, that is to say, a small share of the produce of the country these land owners claim. These people formerly played a very important and honourable part in the administration of the country. They were noted for their mental culture no less than for their muscular strength. Their successors, however, have undergone, sad to say, a complete transformation. By combination of circumstances they have deteriorated in every respect. A false notion of family pride has led them to be extravagant when they ought to be frugal and judicious in the use of their money, especially when the landed possessions originally inherited have been subjected to a cruel process of divisions and subdivisions, in most cases to a ruinous extent. Thus reduced to want they often become a prey to fraudulent money-lenders and a total neglect of education renders them incapable of defending themselves against these userers and other artful deceivers. It is a sad spectacle to see that while other communities are progressing, this important, and once chivalrous class is evidently retrograding. Too proud to send their sons to the ordinary schools and too poor to send them to any of the special institution established in the province for the aristocracy, they let them remain in gross ignorance. An eastern proverb calls ignorance a perpetual childhood. The first step, therefore, towards rescuing them from this state of things is, in my opinion, to throw open to them the flood-gates of education. I think it is as much the sacred duty—nay the dearest interest—of every state, big or small, to see that no portion of its subject population dies without food for the mind as it is to see that none dies without food for the body. Every class should be encouraged to zealously seek the means of keeping pace with the rest in the pursuit of knowledge. If any happen to remain inert, it presses as a heavy burden on the state concerned. The question of general education is thus vitally bound up with the progress of every government. A conviction based on such considerations has given rise to the establishment of this institution which, it is hoped, will supply a long-felt want of providing means of education for the sons of our Girasias. In the beginning the work is beset with some difficulties. Time-honoured prejudices, encouraged by selfish counsels, have to be overcome. To reconcile the Girasias with even a temporary separation from their children is by no means an easy task. It will be some time before the benefits accruing from the College are fully appreciated by the class for whom it is founded. In the meantime, we have reason to hope for good results. The institution owes its best thanks to Colonel Hunter and Captain Carnegy for their sympathy and good-will and I take this opportunity of acknowledging our sense of that obligation. There are others—happily not many—who are heard to express a fear that as the Girasias are generally at variance withethe Darbar, and as there is a real or supposed gulf of ill-feeling between them, it is not a prudent policy on our part to open their eyes by tearing the bandage which darkens their intellectual vision. It is further apprehended that as knowledge is power, the class which is backward and in ignorance will, when armed with a new weapon, be irresistible and prove troublesome to the Darbar. I consider these fears to be entirely groundless. For I have implicit faith in the exalting influences of education which seldom fail to enable and humanize the instincts. The goodness of a good cause must assert itself soon or late, and my own belief is that a cultured and well-informed mind will surely overcome wrong prejudices and see things in their true and proper light. It makes its possessor a loyal and useful citizen and shows him where his real interest lies. I earnestly desire that the noble and aristocratic families of our Girasias should take their right place in society, and I know of no other way of accomplishing that object than by the spread of liberal education among them. This is the only natural remedy that suggests itself to me for improving their present condition and removing the rot which is gradually corroding the very root of their existence. This, we trust, will bridge the gulf of unfriendiness, if it really exists, and enable the Girasias to be wiser and happier as a body. The whole building, including the Principal's house, has cost about three lakhs of Rupees, and is designed and constructed by our able State Engineer, Mr. Balabhai Gulabchund, L. C. E. The school is to be conducted on Western models, and special attention will be paid to the moral, intellectual, and physical development of the students. I must not omit to add in this place that the Principal, Mr. Moor, lavishes an immense amount of care upon his pupils. His teaching experience and high academic attainments will, I doubt not, stand the institution in good stead. He will give your Excellency a short account of his work which was commenced when the College was only half finished as a few Girasia boys seemed eager to join it without delay. Although students have been admitted, the building has not yet been really completed until now. I thank you once more, and thank you all, ladies and gentlemen, for honouring this occasion with your presence. it now only remains for me to request that your Excellency will be pleased to formally declare this Girasia College open.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Mr. Moor having given his outline of the work carried on in the college.

His Excellency distributed the prizes, and this over, addressing the students, he said:—

Your Highnesses, ladies, and gentlemen,—I need not say that it gives me great gratification to come and perform this ceremony this afternoon, for I always look forward to these gay scenes of bright colour with pleasant anticipation. Before I touch upon the speech which was delivered by you, Thakore Saheb, I should like to make a few remarks upon the points raised by Mr. Moor, in his statement about the college as they will be fresh in your recollection. I could not help being struck with the immense care that has been taken to make this newly started Girasia College as fully equipped and as well provided with all the means of education and of comfort for the boys who are to be its occupants as was possible. You laid stress upon one or more things, Mr. Moor, which I wish people in England would take more into consideration. Perhaps, they do now pay more attention to these matters than they did when I was at school. Mr. Moor referred in one sentence to having a preparation room for the purpose of assisting those boys who need more help than others. It may be that the suspicion is injust and ill-founded, but I know the idea exists, and probably will in the minds of many parents that at the public schools it is the smart boys who get all the assistance, whilst those who are dull, or perhaps not so bright for their years, as they may afterwards become, donot get the amount of attention and assistance they need, and consequently such boys sometimes begin to think that their life is commencing by being a failure. But there is another point about their preparation room—it brings the house-masters into close contact with the pupils, and thus lays the foundation of that formation of character which you, Mr. Moor, reminded me, I remarked upon it in my speech at the convocation of the University. A master should not always be a master in the eyes of the schoolboy; he should be regarded as a friend and a confident, as also looked up to as one who will enter into the daily life of the pupil, encourage him in his recreation as well as correcting him to do his duty in the classroom.

KNOWLEDGE FROM BEYOND THE SEAS.

Then, again, I thought the knowledge lately acquired by his Highness from beyond the seas as to improved organisation in schools must have been a factor in this college when I heard the remarks about the bill of fare. I could read out my daily bill of fare when I was at school as well now as I could then, and I can sum it up for the benefit of all present by saying that it was left much to be desired. Now I am told by those friends of mine who have been at school, that these things are much improved. It is well, indeed, that such is the case, and I cannot doubt that your son Thakore Saheb, now at Eton, provides him self amply with delicacies, of which we have often heard. I also noticed a reference to a swimming bath with swimming lessons, and to a rowing club, as well. That idea, perhaps, also came from Eton miles upon miles away. If these proposals are carried out, they will help to make the college more thoroughly equipped even than it appears in walking round at this moment and add zest to the life of the pupils. When strolling though the buildings I was greatly struck by the way in which ventilation has been provided for and at the space and loftiness of the dormitories. I do think that under rules and arrangements such as we have seen every opportunity is given to boys to grow and progress favourably, and in the college nothing appears to have been left undone for the comfort of the young fellow who will be educated in it. Coming through the class rooms I noticed that attention has been given to scientific training, and another very interesting feature of this college to which Mr. Moor referred is the workshop where, as he justly remarked correctness of eye and accuracy will be studied, and if it goes no further, it will be shown to be absolutely essential for obtaining the best results which are to be excepted. I desire to congratulate Mr. Moor upon the splendid institution of which he has the direction, and it will always interest me in the years to come, to know how the college is progressing.

NO REASON FOR DISCOURAGEMENT.

Now I have already remarked that I greatly enjoy participating in ceremonies of this description, and I no less than others listened to the speech of his Highness the Thakore Saheb with very genuine pleasure. Yourself a student, Thakore Saheb, whose scientific studies have gone in more than one direction, you mustregard the position of this college with great satisfaction as it finds itself to day. I would venture to give merely a word of warning in one direction. You have suggested Mr. Moor that the names of pupils have not come in as fast as you had hoped, but because the Girasias do not crowd into your establishment, you should be in no wise discouraged, because we know that in India new things move slowly. I have not the slightes shadow of doubt myself that as years pass on you will find your college thoroughly appreciated, and that your members will grow. I was very pleased with the tone of the speech that your Highness delivered. It exhibited breath of view, and a desire to devote your best energies to the service of your state; and it was also characterised by great liberality of mind. It shows distinctly that your visits to England have given food for most serious thought, as to how you could best employ the result of European thought and European methods to the greatest advantage of your fellow-countrymen. The result of that is that you have with great munificence, produced a college costing about three lakhs of rupees, and also entailing an outlay of seven thousand rupees a year to assist those who are not in a position to assist themselves. And I should like to remark that such a college does not spring up as the result of a dream or because of some ideas intended to you from any passing travel; but it must be the result of careful thought how best to employ the means you find now at your command by prudence in the management of your State, and animated by a love of your race, that your sympathy with the Girasias and your public spirit result in the college I shall now proceed to open.

SCHOOLS FOR THE BOMBAY POOR.

How you were good enough to say that I had interested myself at various times in matters educational. Well, that is quite true, and I have so done as far as in me lay, and as far as opportunities occured. I was for some time, as you probably well know, a member of the London School Board, but whilst we were all, or the greater part of us, enthusiastic educationists, and whilst one eye was directed to the efficiency of our instruction and the equipment of our schools, we always had to keep the other eye on the ratepayers and their interests. From this consideration your Highness does not suffer and it is a matter for congratulation. I had hopes that we might have done something for the Rombay Schools for the poorer classes in the city, but as you are well aware a terrible enemy has come amongst us, which has caused more than one project to be set aside. I have hopes, however, that it will be found in the future that the Government of Bombay, whilst I have been at its head, will have been able to do something by its new act by which Bombay may become healthier, happier, and richer than at the present. With these few remarks I come to the oppening of this college. I am immensely struck, I think I can say with all truth, by the imposing nature of the building you have just completed, in which everything including the clock in the tower, is of local make. I remember when I was a little boy entering the public school of Rugby being much impressed by the old quadrangle and venerable buildings, which seemed to strike one with a certain awe and responsibility for keeping up the honour of one's school, in the future. I cannot doubt your Highness—indeed it is obvious—that it will take no very imaginative boy to have a similar feeling excited in when he first views this building. It is a most majestic pile, the instructiongiven and the accommodation provided are upon extremely liberal lines, and with its ample play grounds it is surpassed by nothing I have seen in India. I have little doubt that your discipline will be good, and I am equally certain that it will be maintained without that application which in our younger days was so disastateful to us.

POSITION OF THE GIRASIAS.

Now this school has a very special interest, because it has to do with a certain class referred to by the Thakore Saheb in his speech. The Girasias, the cadets of noble and ruling families, find themselves in this disadvantageous position, that with their revenues subject to subdivision, many of them are unable to maintain themselves in the state proper to country gentry. Under the present system of government the states of Kathiawar are at peace, and so one of their most fascinating occupations, that of soldiering, has passed away from them. At present they find themselves without any occupation, and without the means of improving their estates, or perhaps in some cases of living on them. But the history of these Girasias is none the less of great interest and, stirring, and you have done well, your Highness to see how from the amplitude of your fortune you could best set about reinstating them in the position they once held. If the Girasias are to obtain the position to which they are entitled by their history, they must be fitted to manage their estates and encouraged to seek careers which will both provide them with occupation and supplement the resources of their ancestral estats The first step as we have seen is to provide them with such an education as will fit them to hold their proper position as the landed gentry of the province, and by this I do not mean only such elementry knowledge a will prevent them from becoming the victims of fraud and chicanery, but also that formation of charater which those who have any knowledge of the world desire so much to see. I am glad to see that your Highness in your speech endorsed the setiments I expressed as Chancellor of the University at Convocation. I was glad to hear that you mean to extend them as far as possible, and also to observe that you consider that it is well that there should be paysical culture for the recreation of the boys out of school hours. Do not think that I consider that it should be a case of cricket first and work any where, but by a judicious arrangement of hours for study so as to permit plenty of exercise and healthy recreation you will find a healthy mind in a healthy body

THE THAKORE SAHEB'S EXAMPLE.

Your Highness's home studies have, I know, been in many directions, but in one most useful direction, and that is medicine in which you graduated at Edinburgh University. You have also written a book upon medicine which cannot fail to be of great interest, and I have every confidence that you will closely watch the progress of the new chemical laboratory which is to be opened in a day or two at Rajkot. Your Highness has done much by your example. Where one leads we may be sure that many will follow. Again I say, even supposing that your members do not fill up as rapidly as your feel, they should, do not be disheartened, Thakore Saheb, because the results cannot be but good. The business before me is to formally announce this college open, and I fear that I have arrived at this point by a somewhat circuitous route, but the occasion is so full of interest that I could not help making the few remarks that have passed from my lips. I declare this College open, and on behalf of all those who cannot fail to reap the greatest possible benefits from the generosity and public spirit of Thakore Saheb, have had for them, I thought, you, Thakore Saheb, have had for them, I desire to thank you in anticipation and to congratulate you upon the completion of the Girasia College.

His Excellency then watched the students at their drill and physical exercises, which were very smartly done. Afterwards he drove to the Girls School, and visited the hospital and public gardens.

STATE BANQUET.

In the evening a State Banquet was held in the large hall of the college. The road leading from the Guest Camp to the building was brightly illuminated, but attention was principally concentrated upon the college premises, and as these lend themselves readily to effective decoration, a most pleasing result was secured. In addition to Lord Sandhurst, the Thakore Saheb, and Colonel Hunter, there were present Lord Borington (who is travelling with his Excellency), Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Major Owen, Captain Young, Captain Berkeley Levett, Captain Carnegy, Mr. Rowland, Mr. Moor, Mr. Bezanji, Mr. J. J. Gazdar, Mr. H. S. Reed, Mr. Babington, Mr. Carrol, Mr. Belgrave, Mr. Ebrahim, Mr. Fernandez, K. S. Balsinhji, Mr. Cooverji, and Mr. Turkhad. After dinner his Highness the Thakore Saheb, rising, said:—

It is my most pleasant duty to propose the health of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress whose name is held in the greatest reverence in every nook and corner of her vast empire. Her Majesty has just claims on the attachment of all who owe allegiance to her. The Victorian era will ever form a memorable chapter in the history of the world. Few sovereigns have ruled so long and so well. The progress made by Art and Science during her illustrious reign is phenomenal. In private life she is an example to us in all than is good and pure. If I were to describe her character in one word I would, on the strength of my personal experience, call her "kindness" itself. Like a loving mother Her Majesty is always solicitous for the welfare of her people and the impressive demonstrations of loyalty on the last Jubilee occasion furnish a conclusive proof of the deep hold she has on the affection of her numerous subjects.

His Highness next proposed the health of Lord Sandhurst, saying:—

The governorship of a Presidency like Bombay is not a bed of roses as some might suppose. Those who have watched his Excellency's career for the last three years can say without fear or contradiction that he is not only a fair-weather sailor but can steer the state bark safely through storm and hurricane. We all know that His Excellency's early career was that of a soldier, and if he had not chosen to become a statesman, he would no doubt have distinguished himself as a successful general. His fighting instinct does not seem to have altogether left him. During the past two years he had to fight with the most stubborn foes—foes invisible like the Pishachas of old—I mean the famine and the plague, and His Excellency was indefatigable in overpowering them both. His famine policy, as we all know, was kind and far reaching. In repelling the invasion of the cursed pestilence, His Excellency was from the beginning in sympathy with popular feelings and sentiments and it is chiefly due to Lord Sandhurst's personal exertions and solicitude that the further depredations of the insidious enemy have been checked and averted. We would fain hope that with the advent of the New Year the country will be entirely free from the ravages of the grim monster. In matters educational His Excellency is a practical reformer, and as such rightly lays stress more on the training of the character than on the training of the intellect. Character is the foundation on which the whole structure of human life rests, and his educational policy may be summed up in a single sentence which I quote from his last convocation speech "The development of the intellect," says His Excellency, "without the strengthening of the character is more dangerous than ignorance itself." These words deserve to be carefully read marked, and inwardly digested by all who desire to see the practical results of education in this country. His Excellency is also a warm advocate of physical training and is imparting fresh inspiration to Indian lovers of cricket by popularizing in various ways the national game of England. I ask you, gentlemen, to drink long life, health, and happiness to His Excellency Lord Sandhurst.

His Excellency, in reply, said:—Again I have to thank the company for the kindly way in which they have accepted the proposal of my health, and to you, Thakore Saheb, my thanks are due, not only for the speech you have just delivered, but for an afternoon's entertainment of great interest. In your speech Thakore Saheb, you suggested that if I had not taken up politics I might have been a successful general, and you also suggested that I was not only a fair weather sailor. Well, all that I can say is that in the archives of the unknown it may be stated what my fate would have been as a general, and I can assure you that I am, I should think, the worst sailor imaginable. (Laughter.) This afternoon in your welcome to me you remarked to the effect that it was advantageous for a Governor to come and make the personal acquaintance of the chiefs, and to observe so far as he could in visits of necessarily short duration how matters are going on generally. As I endorsed all the sentiments in your speech in regard to education, so do also I endorse your reference to Governor's visits. Since I have been in the Presidency, whenever I have happened to be stationed, whether in the busy metropolis of Bombay or Poona, or during my too short visits district towns, or to Khatiawar, it has always been my object to converse with inhabitants whose opinions are of value to understand their aims and aspirations. We are under a great disadvantage this evening, for I had hoped that this banquet would have been graced by the presence of her highness the Rani who graces every assembly she honours by her presence. During my too short stay in your capital I have been struck by one thing in particular, and that is that her Highness the Rani is the first Rajput Princess who has been seen attending to the wants of her people. Wherever I went this afternoon, both at the hospitals an at the girls' school, I was delighted to observe a smile upon the faces of the patients in the one institution and the happy smile of childhood at the other, at the recognition of the Rani and yourself. I hope that her Highness will grace the banquet at Rajkote, at which the Chiefs of Kathiawar are to be my hosts. On our way to and from this majestic building we passed a line of educational institutions—a vernacular school, a middle Vernacular school, and a Girls' School, the last of which is by no means the least interesting, and then we came to this College. In the town I also visited the hospital where, I need hardly say, in the hands of a Chief like yourself, an expert in medicine, whilst sympathetic in feeling, nothing is left to be desired, But a more singular and more interesting spectacle, perhaps, was your poor asylum. I say singular for this reason that so far as I am aware no other of its kind exists in India. Whilst you wisely show a discrimination for indiscriminate relief, you have shown your charity most humanely in providing this institution for those who cannot help themselves. I also remarked the public garden situated close to the river, which appeared to enjoy considerable popularity at the moment, and then we came to another garden the beauty of which I have seldom seen excelled, and the sight of it made me wish I was spending another day or two in Gondal in the hope of repeating my visit and passing a quiet half hour there. But the gentleman whom I envy is the Dewan, whose house is in the middle of the garden. I am convinced that he knows by heart the poem which you have said made the reputation of our poet laureate—"The garden that I love," because I can see the Dewan walking up and down the garden and repeating it verse by verse. (Laughter.) Now I wish directly, to ask you to drink the health of our host, the Thakore Saheb of Gondal. I have already visited two states during my present tour in Kathiawar, and my visits have been of the gratest possible value to me. I have had opportunities of private and personal intercourse with the Chiefs who were as good as to entertain me which mightnot otherwise have presented themselves, and I have learnt much about their States, But this is a State which, I consider, deamnd much careful study. It presents, perhaps, the sole instance of a Chief with his wife, ministers daily to the requirements of his people, who are both accessible to the complaints of their people and who both make the needs of their people their greatest care. His Highness conducts his official and his private life upon what we cousider to be the best European lines, and when we remember what Indian custom has been, it is a fact upon which I venture to congratulate him. It is not too much to say that his Highness's State is admirably administered. I learnt not in the course of my stroll through the garden—that we all love—for it is to be found in the annual reports of administration, which are published and are public property. It is well known, and stands in reports which all may see who read that he has spent upwards of fifty-three lakhs on railway enterprise, and as was the case of a Chief not far from here who came to the relief of his ryots in times of famine and scarcity, his Highness came to the relief of his ryots in a greater degree, because prices were high and necessities greater. I congratulate you upon having escaped so far from our terrible enemy, the plague, and I am careful to say so far, because in regard to plague no one can say what to-morrow will bring forth. I am glad to see at your table the son of the Sheriff of Bombay. The Sheriff of Bombay has been foremost amongst those who have founded charitable undertakings and hospitals for sufferers from this terrible calamity. I have now to ask you my fellow-guests to drink to the health of the Thakore Saheb of Gondal in the most cordial manner. This has been another pleasant day, and I am sorry that my visit has been limited to half a day, but I should like before I leave India to return to the State, and I have every hope if I do that I shall find it in the prosperous condition I leave it in now. (Applause.)

His Highness briefly responded, and this brought the toast list to a close.

His Excellency left for Rajkot by a special train at eleven o'clock, His Highness bidding his guests farewell at the station.

BOMBAY YARN IN CHINA.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE AND CO.'s Cotton Circular, dated Hongkong November 11 reads:—An all round firm attitude and an even tenor as to prices but a rather restricted inquiring on account of dealers being still heavily loaded with purchases of the previous month, have been the leading features of the market during the past fortnight. Dealers themselves have been interested to keep up the present level of prices, as any decline therein would affect very much their own holdings. Some demand from the North for the lower counts has also materially helped to maintain firmness and prices, and as rates reported therefrom are, on account of a rapid rise of Tls. 2 to Tls. 3 in No. 10 and Tl. 1 to Tls. 3 in No. 20, very much higher than here, the likelihood of an advance in this market is very great, especially so in No. 10, which is very much in demand both here and in Shanghai against the requirements of the cold season. No. 20 is relatively less in demand here than in the nothern market, but with all that its previous rates have been well maintained. Sales total 5,000 bales made up of

1,450	bales of No.	20	sold at	$ 78	to	$ 86	and	$ 91
400	do	16	do	77	do	87½		
900	do	12	do	68	do	82		
2,200	do	10	do	65	do	77	do	82
25	do	8	do	70	do	73½		
25	do	6	do	70	do	73½		

leaving unsold stocks—under arrivals of 14,400 bales, and shipments coastwise and northwards of 4,000 bales—at 50,000 bales consisting of

20,000	bales of No.	20	12,000 bales of No.	10	
9,000	do	16	1,000	do	8
7,000	do	12	1,000	do	6

Exchange on India closes at Rs. 146 wire and 146½ post. Of Japanese Spinnings, about 2,500 bales Nos. 20 and 16 have been sold at dols. 84 to dols. 87½ and dols. 84 to dols. 88½ respectively.

In Shanghai, owing to the near approach of the winter—closure of the Northern Ports, large transactions, including some speculative operations, have transpired, not only of Indian threads but of local and of Japanese threads as well. In fact local threads have been dealt in to double the extent of Indian descriptions, or to the extent of Indian and Japanese Yarn put together, and the fact is to be recorded for whatever is worthy may be. Sales of Indian total 8,300 bales, as against 15,000 local, and 7,000 Japanese inclusive of about 6,000 bales No. 10, settled forward chiefly for the Tientsin market. The first are made up of

3,700	bales of No.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade.)

A SINGULAR STORY OF CRIME.

IMPERATRIX VS. CHIMNYA WALAD BHOWANI, AND OTHERS.

The prisoners in this case Chimnya, Abbya, Nana, and Bendya were charged before Mr. J. B. Alcock, Sessions Judge of Nasik, the first three with the murder of Govinda walad Mahadu, and the last accused with abetment of the offence. The first accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to death. The second and third were convicted of murder and sentenced to death in October 1898; while the last accused was convicted of abetment and sentenced to transportation for life.

It appears that the accused Chimnya, who pleaded guilty, was examined as a witness in the case, and had given an account of his crimes, about a year and a half ago, he returned to the Dindori Taluka from a sentence of transportation for ten years, and settled in Kochargaon. A few months afterwards he took part in a dacoity, was arrested with nine others, and was put on his trial before Mr. Perozshah, first-class magistrate. While the preliminary enquiry was going on he and the nine others escaped from custody, among them being the last three accused. They took refuge with the patel of Babegaon in Peint, who showed them where to get arms, and supplied them with food. They got some arms in the Dharampur State, and then committed a number of dacoities, cutting off the noses of several. Within and burning their dead. Several murders were also committed by the gang. They killed a man name Bendya, because he collected money and provisions in Chimnya's name, and because he was suspected of giving information to the police. The deceased Govinda was killed because he gave evidence before a "panch". Two constables happened to meet the gang and were robbed of their guns and uniforms. One of the gang named Anandya, was arrested and gave some information to the police. The gang surprised the policemen, and seized Anandya after killing one constable and wounding another. Anandya was tied to a pool and shot by Chimnya. His head was then cut off and placed before the idol in a temple. Not long afterwards the gang was surprised by the police and five of them were killed. Four or five days after that Chimnya, Nana, and Abiya and another man were arrested. Chimnya further stated that he and nine others of his gang, including the other accused in the present case, determined to kill Govinda, and waylaid him as he was going home from the bazar at Girnare with two other men. The two other men ran away. Chimnya said that he went first and struck Govinda with a sword and then withdrew, and that the rest of his band all followed him, but he did not know what they did. Some of them carried swords, and others had guns. The accused Abiya made a confession before the first-class magistrate of Nassik, in which he referred to the murder of Govinda, merely saying that the man was killed by Chimnya for giving information of a dacoity. Nana, in his confession, stated that he was on a hill at a distance while Chimnya and Abiya, and others went down and killed Govinda. Abiya admitted that they all went there to murder Govinda, and that he had a gun with him. Nana admitted that he was present, and that he struck Govinda with his sword and that his former statement was not true. Bendya admitted that he was one of Chimnya's gang, and there could be no doubt that it was the intention of the whole gang to waylay and murder Govinda. The Sessions Judge sentenced the first three accused to death and the last accused to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, confirmed the convictions and sentences, and dismissed the appeals.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office Returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m., yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	5	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	24
C Market, Khotachi Wadi, Parelwadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	27
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worlee	4	0	5
Water Invision	0	1	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	1
Hospitals	0	7	15
Total	11	11	101
Total plague deaths to date	32,867	22,241	
Same date last year	9	11	118

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

The cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 25th November, were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	47	34
Kerachi	2	1
Poona	0	0
Districts.		
Panch Mahals	10	14
Kaira	29	24
Broach	7	6
Surat	8	4
Thana	27	23
Nasik	41	35
Poona	59	53
Satara	310	264
Sholapur	17	14
Ahmednagar	15	7
Belgaum	812	680
Dharwar	2,301	1,857
Bijapur	69	55
"Political Agencies."		
Baroda	56	33
Kathiawar	12	8
Kolhapur	622	478
Cutch	12	6
[illegible]	25	16
Akalkot	2	2
Aundh	49	34
Bhor	3	4
Total	4,604	3,090
Total to date	193,526	151,971

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA *VS.* PARSEE VICTORIA.

THE PARSEE VICTORIA C. C.

D H Udvadia b Bhandari	25
E J Tavadia b Bhandari	34
F J Engineer b Banda	9
N N Langrana run out	17
M D Bulsara c Shunker b Banda	23
S M Guard b Bhandari	7
S M Udvadia b Bhandari	2
S H Panthaki b Banda	0
E F Bulsara not out	2
T E Gorimar } Did not bat	
H R Daruvalla }	
Extras	34
Total	204

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	W	O	M	R
Bhandari	76	4	29	6	4
Banda	60	3	23	6	2
R Shunker	12	0	6	0	0
Nathoo	18	0	6	0	0
M Dastarker	6	0	2	2	0

HINDU GYMKHANA.

P L Dhondi l b w b Langrana	30
M B Dastarker c Udvadia b Langrana	4
S B Bhandari c Bulsara b Langrana	30
G R Banda b Bulsara	26
S K Shunker run out	0
S R Sonajee not out	4
R O Navalkar }	
N G Jaiker }	
G D Godambe } Did not bat	
R A Vijaiker }	
Bhargalker }	
Extras	14
Total	108

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	W	O	M	R
N N Langrana	45	3	17	2	0
H R Daruvalla	18	0	5	1	0
E F Bulsara	18	0	8	0	0
M D Bulsara	14	1	9	3	1

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless, very pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY AND THE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTION.

The following is a full report of the judgment, delivered by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parsons in the recent proceedings between the Collegiate Institution and the Bombay University :—

The Chief Justice : There can be no doubt that this is a very important case, affecting as it does the course of studies of the students of the University of Bombay. I think I speak for my learned brother when I say that we have no doubt what our judgments should be in this case. I understand the course of proceeding which we are asked to adopt is analagous to that which the Court of Queen's Bench in England has been accustomed to take when applied to for a writ of mandamus. The Court of Appeal has been asked to demand the Bombay University, a Corporate Body, to carry out a duty imposed upon it by statute. And the Act, which corresponds in its procedure to the application for a writ of mandamus in England is, I understand, the Specific Relief Act of 1877 of India, and under section 45, chapter 9 of that Act, it is laid down (Sinda. Chapter). The facts are shortly these : The applicants to this court were students who were desirous of being examined at an examination called the Previous Examination which is one of the examination that a student at the Bombay University must pass on his way to a degree. It is clear to me that the case under section 12 of the Act of Incorporation of the University, and that he had a right to demand that he should sit and be examined at this examination. But it was said that before having the right to be so examined he must first produce a certificate to the effect that he had previously studied in one of the institutions recognised by the University Governing body and authorized by the Governor in Council. I need not go into the facts of that part of the case, but need only say that it was admitted that he was not provided with such certificate, and he was therefore rejected by the University, who refused to allow him to sit and be examined at a "Previous Examination." A way out of the dead-lock was, however, found that was praiseworthy, since he was allowed to be examined *de bene esse* pending the decision of this Court as to whether under the circumstances he had the absolute right to demand to be so examined or not. Looking at section 12 I think the first thing we have to ask ourselves is whether the applicants came under the designation of "Candidates for a degree of B. A.," and it seems to us that looking at the end of the Section it can only be read as applying to those persons, and to those persons only, who asked to be examined for the third or final examinations for the B. A. Degree. (Read section 12). Certificates as to the previous course of instruction are by the concluding words of the section to be demanded from and produced by those who have completed their course. The applicants in this case had come forward to be examined for the previous examinations and could not be said in any sense to have "Completed his course of instruction." He had only recently passed his Matriculation Examination and was approaching, as I have said, his Previous Examinations, which was that which was only second on the list on his way to a degree. Therefore, it would be impossible for him to give any such certificate as would be required by the Act, and it seems to me that the bye-laws which were afterwards appended to the Act help us to that decision. On page 42 under the heading of B. A. are specified the various examinations a student has to go through on his way to a B.A. degree and section 9 says, that "Candidates for the Degree of B.A." must have passed, their Matriculation and will be, required to pass three subsequent examinations to obtain such a degree." Regulation 11 may apply to this case, and he might be told on his entrance as a student of the University that he would be required to pass the "Previous," the "Intermediate" and the "third or Final examination for the degree of B.A.," I do not agree with the arguments of Mr. Macpherson with regard to the whole of the examinations having to be passed before the student becomes a "candidate for the Degree of B.A." I agree with the interpretation of my learned brother. When a candidate appears himself for an examination which it is necessary for him to pass immediately prior to and which is expressly called the final examination for the degree of B.A., it seems to me that the words of section 12 apply to him ; that he then becomes a candidate for the degree of B.A., and that he might produce before being allowed to take his B.A. degree a certificate showing he has received instruction at an "authorised" institution. Thus, shortly, are the reasons which induce this Court to come to the conclusion that the University in this matter have struck too soon. We cannot find any authority that provides that he must produce these certificates at an earlier or at every preliminary examination. Reading section 12 it means what it says. At the final examination the University should ask for the certificate to the effect that he has been introduced by a recognised Institution. Those are the grounds upon which I base my decision, and I think they are the same upon which my learned brother will give judgment.

Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons : The applicants in this case, although they have completed a course of instruction at an institution recognised by the bye-laws of the University as competent to teach for the Previous Examination, have been refused leave to appear at that examination by the University on the ground that they have not produced a certificate from an institution authorised by the Governor of Bombay in Council to grant such a certificate under Section 12 of the University Act (22 of 1857). It has, therefore, to be determined what is the exact meaning of the words "candidate for the degree" used in that section. Do they mean a candidate for a degree at any stage of his University career or do they mean one who is a candidate for the final examination, the passing of which would entitle him to the degree. In my opinion the latter is the only correct meaning to be attached to the words. In section 8 of the Act the expression 'candidates for degrees" apparently is used to include all persons who make use of the University with the object of obtaining a degree. It allows of the making of bye-laws and regulations touching the qualifications of the "candidates for degrees" and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them. At the same time it shows clearly that there is intended to be only one examination for degrees which it calls "the examination for degrees." The holding of this examination is provided for by section 13 which exacts that an examination for degrees shall be held at least once in every year and that the candidates shall be examined at every such examination. Before this section comes section 12 which provides that "no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the degree . . . unless he shall present . . . a certificate . . . to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed . . . in the bye-laws." The use of the words "admitted as a candidate," if taken with the wide words of section 8, might mean that no one shall be admitted at all as a candidate for degrees to the University. This, however, is negatived by the use of the words "completed the course of instruction," and it was not a construction that was contended for on behalf of the University. Their counsel, Mr. Scott, argued that the words meant that no persons should be admitted to any examination preliminary or otherwise which was prescribed for the degree. But the use of the same words seems to be equally fatal to this argument. To suit this argument we should have to read the section as providing that no person shall be admitted as a candidate for any examination preliminary or final prescribed for the degree without a certificate that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed down to the stage at which he has arrived or for the examination at which he is about to present himself. This would, I think, be doing great violence to the words of the section as they stand and which mentions one certificate only after completion of the course of instruction prescribed in the bye-laws. In my opinion the course of instruction and the preliminary examinations which are all provided for by bye-laws framed under section 8 come within the words "course of instruction," and I think that section 12 is intended to and does enact that no one shall be admitted to the examination for degrees without a certificate that he has conformed to the bye-laws and completed the prescribed course of instruction. The legislature has left the University to arrange for all matters relating to the instruction and preliminary examination of candidates, but it has provided as a safeguard against possible imposition that the certificate that the prescribed course has been completed by those going in for the final examination shall be given not by the nominees of the University, but by an institution that is specially authorized in that behalf by the Governor of Bombay in Council. I am confirmed in this opinion by the order in which the sections are placed. Section 11 gives the power to confer degrees after examination (that is after the final examination has been passed). Section 12 deals with the qualifications of candidates for degrees (that is for that final examination for degrees). Section 13 provides for the holding of that final examination for degrees, and section 14 for the grant of degrees at the conclusion of the examination to those deemed entitled to them. All these sections deal in appropriate sequence with the same examination which can only be a final examination, the one which qualifies for a degree directly and immediately. This, then, being my opinion on the meaning of section 12 it follows that a certificate is not required by that section or by any other provision of law for the previous examination which is a preliminary one prescribed by bye-laws framed under section 8 of the Act. I need not therefore enter on the other points raised. The applicants admittedly are otherwise duly qualified and have satisfied the requirements of the bye-laws of the University as to their appearance at the previous examination, and the University were under statutory obligation to examine them when they presented themselves for it. We, therefore, make the rule absolute with costs.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam, after visiting Dibrugarh and the district, returned down the river to Gauhati, Goalpara and Dhubri and via Goalundo to Calcutta, where he is expected to arrive about the 23rd of December.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 22nd November :—

APOLLO RECLAMATION.

Read letter from Messrs. Gostling and Morris, dated 10th November, forwarding for Trustees' approval four drawings showing the front elevation, cross sections, and the ground floor and upper floor plans together with a general specification and description of Bishop Thoburn's premises, intimating that their client desires to erect four upper storeys instead of three, because the area of land taken up is very extensive and the future needs of the mission will require the amount of accommodation ; that there should be no objection to this as the premises are separated from the adjoining houses on each side by a space of nearly 15 feet.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 16th November 1898, reporting that he has carefully examined the amended plans and specification of the building to be erected for Bishop Thoburn on Apollo Reclamation, pointing out that the plans differ from those originally submitted in the following respects :—(*a*) Bath-rooms, &c., have been substituted for bay windows at the N.E. and S.E corners and project one foot more over the garden space. The distance from the walls of the adjacent buildings at these two points will be 14 feet by 14 feet 3 inches, which is sufficient ; (*b*) Four upper floors instead of three are shown. As the building has a flat roof, the parapet is the highest point and is 77 feet 9 inches from the ground. The height of Mr. Ezra's building on the adjacent site is 67 feet to the ridge of the roof with a tower at one corner 73 feet high. The following are the actual and proposed heights of buildings in the near neighbourhood :—Yacht Club chambers 107 feet 6 inches. Mr. Green's building 96 feet 6 inches, Mr. Tata's Hotel 95 feet 0 inch. Taking into consideration the height of the above building and that the nearest building on the opposite side of Merewether Road will be about 74feet distant or only 3 feet 9 inches less than the height of the proposed building there is hardly any objection to the increase in height ; (*c*) The arrangement of the interior has been altered and generally improved ; and remarking that the heights of the floors agree with those of the adjacent buildings ; that the frogt elevation is also in keeping with them ; and recommending that the amended plans and specification be approved, subject to all Municipal requirments being fulfilled.

Resolution.—The amended plans and specification are approved, subject to the condition that all rules of the Port Trust and the Municipality are complied with.

Tenders.—Read letter from the Engineer, dated 18th November 1898, forwarding five tenders for the supply of 1,000 tons of coal during the month of January 1899, together with a comparative statement, copy of conditions and advertisement ; saying, that the lowest tender for Deshrogtur is from Messrs. Nusserwanji & Co. at Rs. 16-12-0 and for Davison's West Hartley is from Mr. Merwanji Nusserwanji at Rs. 19-12-0, and recommending that the lowest tender for Davison's West Hartley coal be accepted, as the difference in cost is only Re. 1-15-0 or about 11½ per cent. and the excess in consumption of Deshrogtur over West Hartley averages nearly 20 per cent. Submitted the tenders received, also a copy of the printed form of coal contract proposed to be adopted.

Resolution.—The lowest tender for West Hartley coal, that of Mr. Merwanji, Nusserwanji, is accepted. Further tenders for the supply of coal for 1899 may be dealt with by the Chairman, in terms of Trustees' Resolution, dated 23rd August 1898.

THE SCALE OF RATES.

Read para. 4 of the Docks Superintendent's letter dated 2nd August 1898, suggesting that, as allowed under Rule 23 of the Dock Scale of Rates, he may be given discretionary power in regard to the extra fees chargeable on goods loaded at the dock sidings and that while affording every facility to the consignors he will see that the Trustees' interests are safeguarded. Submitted note by the Secretary, dated 22nd September. Submitted note by the Chairman, dated 25th October saying that, in order to encourage importers to use the docks railway sidings more freely, it is proposed to increase the number of free days admissible under the existing rules, and that to give effect to this it will be necessary to make an addition to Dock Rule 11 as clause C, which might run as follows :—" C. The full amount of the wharfage fees as laid down in the Dock Scale of Rates will be charged on all goods landed at the docks and loaded into railway wagons at the docks sidings, but special arrangements may be made with the Docks Superintendent as to the period during which free days will be allowed : provided—(i) that the consignee's intention to load the goods into wagons is previously declared before the goods landed ; (2) that all arrangements for the despatch of the goods per railway wagon is entrusted to the Docks Superintendent ; and that all charges are paid :" and recommending that, with the sanction of Government, the proposed addition to the rule be approved. Submitted proceedings of the Docks Committee. The papers having been circulated to the Trustees were not read.

Resolution.—The proposed addition to Dock Rule No. 11, page 21, as clause C is approved, subject to the sanction of Government.

Resolution.—The annual inspection of the Harbour and Light-houses is fixed to take place on Monday, 19th December 1898, at 12-30 p.m.

The following, were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 18th November 1898.	Total from 1st April to 18th Nov. 1898.	For week ending 19th November 1897.	Total from 1st April to 18th Nov. 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	25	629	17	535
" piloted out of harbour	21	637	15	531
" transported	16	466	6	326
" attended to	—	34	2	31
" warped	1	44	1	34

THE DEFENCE OF HONGKONG.

Now that the warships in port are ready for an emergency, writes a Hongkong correspondent there is little or no sign of activity in Hongkong or preparation for a possible war with France or Russia, or both combined. Admiral Fitzgerald has a nice little squadron under his command—the Barfleur, Grafton, Immortalite, Powerful, Bonaventure, Linnet, and Rattler, not to mention the wild untamed Wivern, Esk and other firebrands of less formidable calibre. There is a feeling abroad that Saigon and the Tonkin ports would be the objective of this squadron should hostilities be precipitated, but it is a curious fact in the present crisis that the French cruisers have all gone north to the Gulf of Pechihli, where they make an important combination with the Russian fleet, should these Powers coalesce against Great Britain. That something very serious is in the air, whether it results in war does not matter, is evident from the continued activity of the Home authorities. If Britain goes to war, she is at least prepared for it ; and being prepared is half the battle. The calling out of the coast-guardsmen for service on board ship indicates that every nerve is being strained to place our navy in the best possible condition to strike a rapid blow and to retain the command of the seas. In the Far East, there is not so much apparent effort to prepare, for the simple reason that the stress of politics in China has kept this naval station in a perpetual state of preparedness for emergencies for some considerable time. The present demonstration is undoubtedly the most impressive that has been made by Great Britain in modern times, but it is not taking a too sanguine view of the situation to say that war may still "be considered a long way off."

The Indo-China steamer *On Sang* has been chartered by the Admiralty to carry a cargo of coal to the British squadron at Weihaiwei. The Military authorities are co-operating with the civil government of this Colony to prevent any possible surprise, such as was foreshadowed in 'The Back Door.' Precautions have been taken for the protection of the south shore, and other outlying portions of the Colony, and other important measures have been adopted which, in the public interests, it were best not to make public. All this is satisfactory.—*China Mail.*

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE COTTON CROP IN THE NIZAM'S TERRITORY.

The first forecast for the season 1898-99 received from the Secretary to His Highness the Nizam's Board of Revenue, states that the area under cotton is 1,731,273 acres, which is a net increase of 77,604 acres over the area of last year. The district of Aurangabad contributed most largely to the increase (over a lakh of acres). There is not, however, a corresponding increase in the yield. The early rains in June gave signs of a favourable monsoon, but there was a break of over a month, and the prospects of a good crop were impaired. The increases in other districts are insignificant, except in Bir where it was 29,708 acres. On the other hand, Parbhani shows a remarkable decrease of 53,539 acres followed by Lingsugur and Nander. The decrease in Lingsugur is attributed to insufficient rain, but that in Nander and Parbhani is not explained. As the rainfall has since been favourable in Lingsugur, it is possible that there may have been later sowings, the crop in that district being an autumn one. The estimated yield of the current year in the majority of the districts is almost the same as in the preceding year.

A CURIOUS CHINESE STORY.

THE SUN SOLD TO FOREIGNERS.

The Hanyang correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* writes :—

Such has been one of the curious rumours in vogue for the past few months in some of the river-ports, and these three cities. And on 24th October the diffuser of this appalling piece of information was found in the streets of Hanyang.

A Taoist priest armed with a red flag and a gong was pointing to the sun which has been shining in cloudless splendour and apparent unconciousness of its fate for some time lately. On asking a friendly native to buy whatever papers he had for sale, three documents were obtained, badly printed from much-worn blocks, but just decipherable ; and this is the translation of the one in question :—

'Kuantung Provincial Capital, Sale of the Sun news sheet.

A man of Canton, named Chang Hsuan, a military graduate and a smoker of foreign opium, was one day sitting in a tea-shop when a certain Cheung Tashou appeared with three hundred dollars upon his person. Hsuan asked where he was going with the money. Shou replied that he now 'ate foreign rice,' that his master had been trying to buy land outside the city but (not having succeeded) the money was being returned to him.

'Oh,' replied the other,' I have a bit of property to to sell, if you will act as middle-man.'

'What property is that ?' asked Shou.

'The sun. And I only want 500 dol. for it.'

Shou laughed at the proposal, but that evening told the foreigner about it, who assented in an off-hand way, and next day employed a scribe to write out the agreement, telling him to specify the boundaries (of the sun-lit land intended). The writer did so. The deed was written, and the money paid.

Whereupon, the foreigner erected over a hundred small wooden huts, with a keeper to each, so as to receive money from all who dried their clothes there.

The gentry of the part, however, appealed to the country mandarin, who sent out his runners, seized Hsuan, returned the money, got back the agreement and sentenced Hsuan to 3,000 blows, the writer of the agreement to a thousand, the middleman to five hundred, and locked the three up in gaol, there to "drink the wine of bitterness."

Reverence written paper.

Such was the document. And although your humble countryman' is not a sujeet of the Dowager Empress of this Fforid Empire, her edict as to the suppression of news sheets did seem in the present conditions of local excitement, and in this one instance, to be worthy of enforcement. And when the local "weiyuan heard of this news-vendor, he thought so too. So the 'written paper' of our itinerant journalist, has been 'reverence' in the approved crematory manner. The Taoist priest has not been sent to the Nichtai's (Provincial Judge's) "yamen," but is at present, we hope, full of gratitude for the foreign clemency which interceded for his liberation from the threatened canguing for a day or two.

The man's dialect was that of Kiukiang, where such little placards were lavishly posted about during the rainy weather of this spring. And it is not impossible that 'Canton' means Kiukiang, and that this bought sunlight shines upon the *Kuling Estate*. Especially as some little excitement attended the first investiture of that land by 'the foreigners.' So there may be a half-grain of fact as a nucleus of this pound of artistic fiction. However that may be a journalistic genius is here—witness the eye-catching heading, "the sun sold to foreigners ?"

THE CIVILISATION OF CHINA.

HOW THE EMPRESS-DOWAGER MAINTAINS HER POWER.

Accordingly it appears from late dispatches received from Peking that the Empress Dowager is still unsatisfied with the amount of blood shed by her since the *coup* over a month ago, and that executions 'of a private nature' have been going on at the rate of an average of two a week. The majority of the victims of her bloodthirsty vengeance have been eunuchs, Palace slave-girls, and ladies-in-waiting, all such as had at one time or other been looked upon with favor by thier Imperial Master. With the exception of fourteen palace menials and four ladies-in-waiting whose lactive devotion to the Emperor naturally marked them out for instant denunciation to the Empress-Dowager by the envious fellow-menials, followed by summary death at the hands of the eunuch executioners belonging to the Shengshingsze or palace Department of Control and Punishsuent ; the other victims of the Empress Dowager's bloodthirsty vengeance were executed, after a short mock-trial, in the order of their denunciations inside the palce precincts. Never was mercy granted in a single instance, and private envy and malice have naturally played a large part during the reign of terror. The last execution, however, was an open one 'for the benefit of the public.' The victim was a 'runaway,' junior eunuch whose chief or head eunuch had been one of the first to fall under the Empress-Dowager's vengeance—palace eunuchs, be it known, are divided into divisions of a dozen twenty, each under a chief or head eunuch. This 'runaway' eunuch, it seemed—so the story goes—wished to avenge his chief's death, and early one morning about a fortnight ago was arrested at the palace gate by the guards, and on being searched a long knife was found secreted on his person. As it had been given out that Kang and his Reform Party had been guilty of trying to assassinate the Emperor, this opportunity was not to be lost, and so the captive being sent to the Board of Punishments for trial was, of course, found guilty and then publicly strangled in the chief market place of Peking. According to the captive's own assertion, he had been sent to one of the Imperial farms, outside Peking, over which his chief had control, to collect the usual autumn tithes, in proof of which he had the tithes book on his person together with silver and Peking bank drafts amouting to over Tls. 1,500, and that the knife was a weapon of defence while travelling to and from Peking. Naturally the silver and drafts with the tithes' book had been seized, upon by the palace guards, as legal 'loot, when the man was searched, and only the damaging knife produced to the officer commanding the guards. The public therefore had a 'convincing' proof that a fellow conspirator of Kang Yu-wei had been caught, which however, only a few have believed.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

TOULON.

Approaching Toulon from the sea, the effect, if the day is fine, is not less striking than pleasing. All the way round from Marseilles, as all the way round to Nice, the coast is not unlike the rugged headlands on the Cornish or Forfarshire coast, and the port of Toulon has the appearance of having been formed in a playful mood of nature. Stretching outside from the port there are several bold promontories, and as you advance inwards a neck of land serves for a breakwater. Passing the neck of land the roads are surrounded by outlying Alpine spurs. The scene reminds one of the fine harbour of Halifax, Nova Scotia, but at the same time of the great relative inferiority of the latter for defence. Than natural facilities for defence there is nothing superior anywere to those of Toulon. For to advance from any point is to come within range of covering forts, and to enter is to concentrate on you the cross-fire of several hundred guns. And to hold any portion of the roads is to become exposed to an extent and description of fire which it is idle to dream of any ship encountering. Not fewer than five hundred casemated guns would attack you "a fleur d'eau," and as many more would fire upon your deck from elevations that you cannot possibly assail. No doubt a bold enemy might steal in noiselessly in the night, and, if moving about the roads rapidly, he might prevent the batteries from getting the range, but then his own fire would be quite as wild and harmless.

The land approaches to Toulon are as difficult as can well be imagined, and, commanded as they are by strong forts, access is impossible. Strong as the land approaches to Cherbourg are, they are not to be compared with those to Toulon, which on the land side are as safe as those of Gibraltar.

The harbour is in every respect worthy of the roads. First there is the Port Marchand, next the Darse Vieille, and last the Darse Castigneau. The three form basins of the first class, and there being no tide communication between them may be constant. Darse Vieille is usually reserved for ships in the third division, Darse, Vauban for ships in the second division, and Darse Castigneau for ships in the first division.

Mourillon, which occupies the inside of the neck of land which stretches across the entrance, and forms a breakwater, has long been the secret department of the dockyard, to which admission to all and sundry has long been refused. One of its productions is the picrate on which the French navy and dockyards and coast defences will chiefly rely, should war break out.

The Queen has made the following appointments to the Royal Victorian Order on the occasion of the attendance of the Duke of Connaught at the recent French military manœuvres :—To be an Honorary Knight Grand Cross : General François de Negrier, Membre du Conseil Superieur de la Guerre, Inspecteur d'Armee.' To be Honorary Knights Commanders : General Alexis Auguste Raphael Hagron, General de Division ; Monsieur Philippe Marin Crozier, Ministre Plenipotentiaire, Chef du Service du Protocole. To be Honorary Commander : Lieutenant-Colonel Comte Jules Charles du Pontavice de Heussey, Etat-Major General de l'Armee, Attache Militaire a Londres. To be Honorary Member of the Fourth Class : Lieutenant Louis Alphonse Chodron de Courcel, au 9me Dragons.

AFRIDIS AND SWATIS.—II.

(BY SIR THOMAS HOLDICH).

The following is the continuation of Sir Thos. Holdich's, paper before the Anthropological section of the recent meeting of the British Association at Bristol :—The Afridi is not an Afghan. He is more probably a Rajput proselitized and turned to the faith of Islam. He is an indifferent Mahomedan, having accepted any sectarian doctrine that suits his views, and he lives in a country that differs in most important geographical features from Swat. No high road to India runs through his domain. His head quarters at Maidan are a sort of *cul de sac*, possessing no strategic importance whatever; but he believes in his country and loves it as a sort of terrestial Paradise. Like the Swati he boasts of an unconquered independence, and with much more reason, for his ancestral highlands, dovetailed geographically between the Khaibar and the Kuram are so inaccessible and so well adapted to defensive tactics, that they have been conveniently left alone by successive Kabul rulers, who saw nothing to be gained by the troublesome conquest of a country which leads to nowhere, whilst they were in easy possession of all the surrounding districts. The independence of the Afridi has been the independence of a bees' nest in the midst of cultivation, and he had been so long undisturbed that like the Yusufzai of Buner he has come to the conclusion that a special providence would always intervene to safeguard him and to turn aside the steps of the invader. He has at any rate taken his own measures to turn aside the steps of the explorer, for until the late campaign in Tirah no efforts to bring these interesting highlands into the pale of border topographical mapping has ever been successful. We know all about them now, but our knowledge has been gained as a considerable cost.

THE AFRIDI'S ANTECEDENTS.

The Afridi is a Pathan of the Pathans, but he claims no sort of relationship with the Afghans, although he probably owes his present laxity in religious discipline to an Afghan adventurer named Bazid, who finding that his heresies were finally repudiated by the Yusufzais in the middle of the 16th century, betooks, himself to Tirah, and there discovered a people whom they exactly suited. It is worth noting that the Chamkanni tribe who live on the western borders of Tirah are supposed to be degenerate Afghans who have fallen away from the true faith and are now classed as infidels and heretics by Durranis and Yusufzais alike. Politically the Afridi no more interests himself in the Swati than he does in the Laplander or Esquimaux, and yet it would be incorrect to say that the Swat rising had no disturbing influence in Tirah. Any rising on the border is a disturbing influence throughout the adjoining district, and Saiad Akbar, the prophetic mullah of Tirah, made good use of much the same arguments as an incentive to active hostilities that the Hada Mullah in the first instance and the mad fakir in the second had preached on the slopes of the hills in the Mohmand and Swat districts. Fortunately for us the Afridis were comparatively slow in responding. Their government is perhaps the most decentralized government in the world, and its machinery works but slowly. They have neither a well recognised head of the whole tribe, nor a single village which could boast of being a capital town either for purposes of trade or government. On the top of an ill-constructed shed in Bagh (which is geographically about the centre of the great Maidan plan) their councils are wont to meet, and intertribal affairs are discussed with much acrimony and no little danger to the country representatives. A useful assistance to parliamentary argument is said often to lie in the weapons they carry, one of which was triumphantly pointed out to our officers. It was an antiquated old pistol with a deadly power of scattering slugs and other missiles, with quite an impartial effect at short distances and it was said to be found a most useful support to an argument.

TRIBAL ADMINISTRATION.

I have said that there is no recognized head of the great Afridi tribe. I might always say there is no recognized head even to any section or clan of that tribe. Every chief of a family is practically a law into himself and to his family, if he is only strong enough to hold his own. Blood feuds and murderous reprisals carried on in deadly vengeance for a breach of the Afridi code of honour (which is real enough although crude and crooked) may be called common domestic incidents and this leads to a curious absence of that amalgamation for purposes of self-protection which is indicated by walled fortified villages such as are common elsewhere on the frontier but are totally absent in Afridi land. Divison of authority also leads to peculiar difficulties in the matter of our political relations with these people. I believe that one single clan (the Zakka Khel) were represented in the final jirgah at Peshawur by about 70 chief. Although the various clans, Malikdin Khel, Kambar Khel, Zakka Khel, &c., will combine against a common invader, they live under ordinary circumstances in a state of deadly rivalry in their own country, and under quite different conditions of social existence. For instance we have so many Malikdin Khel and Kambar Khel in the ranks of our native regiments as to lead to a suspicion that nearly every fighting man in those clans must have passed through our ranks. The Zakkas on the other hand send us but few recruits. They are the great traders of the community and the advantage that they possess in holding lands which stretch from the centre of Afridi land in Maidan to the plains of Peshawur on the one side, and the passes into Afghanistan on the other gives them a peculiar advantage in commercial pursuits.

THE AFRIDI AS A SOLDIER.

With all his hereditary instinct towards treachery and cruelty, we must admit that the Afridi has shewn himself to be a right good soldier in the field and he is frequently in himself a right good fellow in private life. His open-mindedness towards his hereditary enemy is as marked as his occasional vindictiveness towards his fellow clansmen. Family ties are nothing to him in comparison with that code of mortality which requires him to betrue to his salt. I have indeed heard of an Afridi sepoy who when urged to take the life of a band of frontier raiders with his rifle, certainly exhibited a good deal of bad marksmanship at the time, and left it to the end of the fight to explain that the leader whom he was requested to shoot and whom he so often missed was his own father ! But I really do not believe that they would all of them be so particular. When arrayed against us the Afridi has shewn himself to be as brave a soldier as he is a capable marksman. His great natural intelligence has not only taught him how to use rifle but to combine under able leadership. Above all he has learnt some of the lessons of civilization. It was only towards the end of the campagin that we found out (too late unfotunately to save us from much loss for want of this knowledge previously) that our wounded would be cared for and our dead respected. This is a great advance in the ethics of modern frontier war, and goes far, very far, to make up for the difficulty we have experinced (and may yet again experience) in meeting well trained soldiers in a field entirely suited to them, armed with the best of modern weapons. And we may note that the Afridi is still well armed. With all the astuteness of the canny Scotch clansmen of three centuries ago he has been able to retain all his best weapons whilst making up the tale of arms to be surrendered at the conclusion of the late campaign. And old friend of mine who is almost as well acquainted with the highlander of our Indian frontier as with his own Scottish tribes-people, recently unearthed at Montros some quaint records of English frontier fighting of the past, and he found that the necessity for paying up arms as a fine after peace was concluded formerly led to quite a brisk trade in arms between Scotland and the continent. Cheap weapons were imported in large quantities for delivery to the English generals.

A PLEA FOR CAREFUL STUDY.

I may perhaps be permitted to imphasize the absolute necessity for a careful study of the people with whom we have to deal, of their idiosyncracies, and especially of their history, as an assistance in reaching right conclusions as regards our future relations with them. For instance, if you study the history of Afganistan and its most unable government, propped up from its earliest infancy by external assitance from India ; if you read rightly the story of our own adv

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line s s Clio, 1,777 tons, Captain G F Johnson will sail to-day, for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE s s Iliafe, 372 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Shes and Maculla, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Beswada, 3,370 tons, Captain W B Smith, will sail to-day for Calcutta, Rangoon, etc, with a general cargo.

THE Portuguese Gun Boat Bengo, Captain C A Guerreiro, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Damaun, with Mr F Rochar, as a passenger.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Vindobona, 2,688 tons Captain C Bellen, will sail to-day, for China, Japan, &c, with a general cargo, and Mr Gottwald and 33 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi, 28th November, via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general Cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Cadell, Captain and Mrs Daun, Mr Framjee, Mr and Mrs Downing, Mr Scandrite, and 271 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 29.

Shd	Vessels	Ton	Capt	Destination	Date	Agent
	Avoca	944	Davidson			A Munjee
	Baghdad	819	Hill			M M & Co
	Courland	764	Fairweather			D Abdulla
	Clyde	3198	Denny	Aden		P & O Co
	Camoria	1351	Magenis	Calcutta		M M & Co
	Union	830	Pederson			Bombay Co
	Flor de Din brig	133	Nacoda			
	Hermod	830	Nielson			Bombay Co
	Beswada	3370	Smith			M M & Co
	Forland	2981	Chambers			K N & Co
	Booldana	2143	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
	Chyebassa	1983	Metcalfe			Do
	Umta	3458	Harrington			Do
	Nadir	2011	Sandilands			T M & Co
	Shdp Ladakh	1304	Hannah			
	Colobaria	3470	Lee			M M & Co
	Dean	936	Hamilton			R S & Co
	Chusan	2852	Street			P & O Co
	Byculla	1085	Tyrell			M M & Co
	Kola	497	Livingstone			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—November 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
A	Clio	1778	Johnson	Karachi	29-11	M M & Co
B	Clan Macrae	1864	Elliott	Genoa	8-12	F M & Co
C	Don of Airlie	2275	Jarvis	Marseilles	5-12	Bombay Co
D	Bhundara	2215	Stebbing	Zanzibar	10-12	M M & Co
H	Rothenfels	1864	Tegge	Hamburg	1-12	G[illegible] & Co
K	Hiroshima Maru	3331	Tenji	Japan	1-12	N [illegible]
M	Mirzapore	2168	Cootes	Calcutta	30-11	H C J[illegible]
N	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	S Africa		H C Joosub
P	Ileaface	373	Syed	Maculla	30-11	A Munjee
Q	Rajputana	1318	Gimblett	D Bay	3-12	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

	Indravati	513	Adam	Mangalore	28-11	Shprd & Co
	Punani	552	Ahmed	Bhownuger	29-11	Do
	Satrunji	547	Budroo	Karachi	29-11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Australia	2222	Asborne	Marseilles	3-12	W A G & Co
3	Singapore	2432	Pizzarello	Genoa	1-12	F Balduino
4	Bormida	1499	Delays	China	4-12	F Balduino
5	Peshawar	2201	Vibert	China		P & O S N Co
6	Chusan	2852	Street	China	6-12	P & O S N Co
7	Amphitrite	2312	Custons	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
8	Vindobona	2689	Andrevich	China	29-11	A L S N Co
11	Egypt	4168	Langborne	London	3-12	P & O Co
15	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	2-12	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Crescent	1474 tons gross	H & C Tarmahomed

*Proposed date of departure.

Time Balldrops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 2m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
29	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, Nov 26
	Bengo P Gunboat	Guerreiro	Damaun, Nov 28

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Booldana s	Kilpatrick	Calcutta
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Vindobona, Bellen, for China, etc
" Beswada, Smith, for Calcutta, etc
" Clio, Johnson, for Hull via Karachi
" Ileaface, Nacoda, for Sher and Maculla

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Bhundara, for Zanzibar, etc
" Kola, for Karachi, etc

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Australia s—3 bales wool David Sassoon and Co, 300 cwt peas Ralli brothers, 1005 cwts Anyra bollams Ebji Oomersey 35 bales wool N Hurji, 40 bales wool M Koopchand.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—42 bales skins W and A Graham and Co, 10 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co, 61 bales hemp Purshotum Bhimji 5 bundles woollen carpets Fleming Shaw and Co 9 cwt ivory Nathoo Bharmal, 300 cwts coir matting Sulleman Esmail, 3 cwt fishmaws R Dhunji and Co, 57 1/2 cwt gum Jetha Premji 5 bundles woollen carpets Forbes Forbes and Co 16 bales skins M Gabben,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Den of Airlie s—600 cwt buffalo horns Bundally Esmail, 357 cwts gingellyseed Owen and Okeh, 4005 cwts gingellyseed Dharsi Nanji and Co, 2000 cwt rapeseed L Curramchand 2000 cwt poppyseed 2001 cwts gingellyseed Owen and Keil 2000 cwt bonemeal A Canji

FOR HAMBURG.

Rothenfels s—220 bales cotton the New Mofussil Co, 83 bales cotton Volkart Brothers 23 cwt gum Jetha Prinjee 165 bales cotton Glade and Co, 997 cwt teaseed Poonja Jasraj

FOR BREMEN.

Rothenfels s—220 bales cotton Volkart Brothers

FOR MARSEILLES.

Den of Airlie s—2000 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers
Australia s—1 pot rosa oil E D Sassoon and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—11 bales woollen carpets S J Tillery and Co

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macrae s—1242 cwt linseed 1181 cwt teaseed Ralli Brothers
Singapore s—100 bales cotton the Bombay Co, 19 cwt myra bollams Volkart Brothers

FOR TRIESTE.

Amphitrite s—11 bales cotton A Baseheck and Co, 21 cwt myrabollams W Kipp, 9 cwt myrabollams Volkart Brothers, 14 bales cotton Glade and Co

FOR VENICE.

Amphitrite s—1000 cwt castorseed Volkart Brothers

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—43 cwt byramjee Ramji Koreji, 50 cwt sharkfins and 12 cwt fishmaws R Dhunji and Co, 85 cw cloves Kong Coang, 37 cwt cloves and 206 cwt copiate C Ebrahim and Co, 88 cwt byramjee Yan Shun and Co

Chusan s—102 cases opium P and O S N Co, 600 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

Peshawar s—150 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 66 bales twist Kong Chang, 50 bales twist Jairam Narronjee Sons and Co, 104 bales twist R S Woonwalla and Co, 200 bales twist M Byramjee, 50 bales twist S Dossabhoy and Co, 700 bales twist Tata and Co, 200 bales twist H Adum Esmail and Co, 50 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co, 500 bales twist Yan Shun and Co, 750 bales twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co, 12 cwt peacock feathers Muncherjee Framjee, 100 bales cotton and 8 cwt peacock feathers H A Esmail and Co, 100 bales twist V Ebrahim and Co, 250 bales twist Curs tjee Bomanjee and Co, 100 bales twist N B Mody and Co

FOR SHANGHAI

Bormida s—128 bales twist Tata and Co, 63 bales twist R J Tata and Co
Chusan s—800 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co, 300 bale twist Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 29th November, 1898.

The Squadron will parade in marching order at the Riding School, at 7 a.m. sharp, on Thursday, the 1st December.

Members not in possession of Military Saddlery are requested to draw the same at once from Head-quarters.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. BOUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 30th November, 1898.

1. There will be 40 pr R M L Gun Drill and Laying at both Head-quarters to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 3-45 p.m.

2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next, the 3rd December, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.

Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

Cycling members of the Corps attending the practice may parade at the same time and place. Dress the same. Lamps to be carried.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th November, 1898.

1 Government Resolution No 6353, dated 22nd November, is published for information:—

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps:—Captain (Honorary Major) George Lund to be Quarter Master

2 The Range at Coorla is now available daily for class firing and practice

It is notified for information that:—

I When travelling for practice, members must purchase their own tickets

II When travelling for class firing, Volunteer tickets will be obtained for them on their giving their names to the Instructors travelling by the first train only at the following Stations—

	Train leaves.
Victoria Terminus	5 38 a m Bombay time
Musjid	5-34 " "
Masagon	5-38 " "
Byculla	5-42 " "
Parel	5-52 " "
Dadur	5-55 " "

III The Commanding Officer hopes that all recruits will do their class firing before the end of December

2 The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company—No 1532 Vol J W Simkins

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE winter route-marching season of the Guard Corps quartered in the St. Petersburg district commenced on November 1. The Preobrajensky Regiment paraded in heavy coats and "bashliks," or camelhair hoods (which are worn round the head under the cap at night in frosty weather, and arranged round the neck in marching order), but no kits. The three battalions were headed by H.I.H. the Grand Duke Constantine, whose fine and martial figure, followed by twelve magnificent companies, produced a great effect amongst the passers-by on the quays by the Neva. After a few route-marches without knapsacks, the heavy marching order, or complete kit, will be taken into wear.

A belief, which if not extraordinary is entirely erroneous, appears to be generally held that a war with France, if it were unfortunately to come, would be of very short duration. Various persons with more or less authority have put the period in which we are to knock our ancient enemy and whilom ally into a cocked hat at from seven days to seven weeks, a very few acknowledging that it might run into as many months. We know of nothing to justify such optimism, but very much to lead us to directly opposite opinion; and we conceive it perfectly possible to be of this opinion and yet to make no question of the ultimate result of such a lamentable conflict. We feel that to attempt to draw any analogy from the results of recent naval wars would be only to mislead ourselves. There is no comparison at all between the relative strength of France and this country and that of China and Japan, or Spain and the United States. If the British public imagine that French naval officers will prove themselves to be as deficient in strategical and tactical skill as the officers of China and Spain have demonstrated themselves to be, it is preparing itself for a rude awakening.

His Highness the Khedive has commanded that the Soudan Medal shall be conferred on all troops, not already in possession of it, who served at the south of Assouan between April 8 and September 2, 1898. A clasp inscribed Khartoum will be conferred on all the troops who took part in the battle in the vicinity on September 2, 1898. A clasp inscribed Gedaref will be conferred on all troops who took part in the capture of that place and in the subsequent engagements in the neighbourhood.

Two officers of the "Eclipse," whose names do not transpire, recently succeeded in the difficult and dangerous feat of climbing to the summit of the Peter Botte, in Mauritius, and there fixing the white ensign. The mountain, which is between 2,000 and 3,000 feet in altitude, terminates in a summit that is almost perpendicular, and which could not be scaled at all but for the staples that have been driven into the rock by some previous mountaineer.

In relation to the present situation in France, to the Cabinet crises, the alleged military plot, and the Dreyfus revision, a recent article in the outspoken "France Militaire" is of considerable interest as embodying the views of the military party. M. Brisson, late chief of the Cabinet, is denounced as a "civil dictator," who for three months had ruled France without control, with no other inspiration than his own will, and under the influence of a circle of friends whose minds were haunted by the "coups d'etat of Brumaire, and of December 2, and of disciples of the party which, before 1870, put fourth efforts towards the suppression of permanent armies. These ideas, we are told, were shared by M. Brisson, and our contemporary, discerning conspiracy on the part of the late Ministry, has discovered what it describes as a special pathological condition, revealed by the strange accusation of plotting launched against the military chiefs. Mixing with personal hate of Generals Mercier, De Pellieux, and Zurlinden, and of M. Cavaignac those "loyal servants of the country," an anarchical hate of the military hierarchy, as well as furious assaults upon permanent armies and particular dread of the presence of large bodies of troops in the capital the friend of M. Brisson, remarks the "France Militaire" had prepaired a fine brew in which the microbe of a "coup d'etat" might well have been discerned The late Ministers were beaten and failed in their work against the Army, in which, however, no one either writes or speaks. In conversation with one of the generals most attacked, our contemporary was not surprised to hear that the attitude of the Army depends upon that of the military chiefs, and concludes its remarks by expressing the conviction that dignity of conduct will always end by impressing respect.

The Belgian Minister of War "ad interim," with the conviction that vocal music exercises an excellent effect upon the spirits of soldiers is issuing to every man in the Belgian Army a booklet containing songs with music and words in French and Flemish. There is much to be said for the soundness of the idea, which is prevalent in every Army and was particularly prominent in the enthusiastic mind of the late General de Saint Mars, who was never tired of urging it upon French officers. M. Vandenpeereboom's selection includes "La Brabanconne" (Rogier) "Le Drapeau du Regiment" (Clesse and Waucampt) "Le Coeur de Van Arteveide" "Le Congo Belge" (Major de Heusch), Souviens-toi de Ton Pays' and "Les Soldats du Roi" (Lecail), besides several more.

It appears that the binocular telemeter of Captain Souchier has been adopted in the Russian Army and has been commended to officers in a circular issued by the general staff. The instrument has given excellent results under trial in divers corps of the military districts of St. Petersburg, Warsaw, and Kieff, as well as at the officers' firing school, and its precision, easy handling, and solidity of make have been commented upon with particular favour. The small-arms section of the ordnance committee has considered the various reports received and has compared the telemeter with others in actual use, and it is upon the recommendation of the technical officers that the general staff has adopted it. The official circular carefully describes Captain Souchier's telemeter, and informs officers that it can be procured at the price of 40 roubles.

A battery of the new artillery recently experimented with at Chalons will consist of only four guns instead of six. The reduction is, it appears, quite justified by the rapidity of the firing. A battery of six old field guns could fire twelve or thirteen shots a minute. A single gun of the new 75 millimetre model can easily do the same, with the result that one of the new weapons is equal to an entire battery of the old description. This is due to the brake.

The answer of Her Majesty's Government, accepting the Czar's invitation to a conference for restricting armaments, reached St. Petersburg on Sunday night and was delivered on Monday by Sir Charles Scott into the hands of Count Lamsdorff at the Russian Foreign Office. The sincere sympathy of the British public with the objects of this conference is fully admitted by the Russian press, but the "Novoe Vremya" has no faith, it says, in the sincerity of the "politicians" by whom England is expected to be represented. They will "keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope" so far as the British public is concerned. The example is cited of the great sympathy which was felt among all classes in England with the Czar Alexander II's intervention on behalf the Servians and Bulgarians in spite of which Disraeli and Lord Salisbury managed to stiffen the back of the Turk against all reforms,

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THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

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For Curing Weak Thin Eyelashes, Preventing, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc. also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be free from any of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple size) 5/6 per bottle. Sold by Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

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ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1897.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to the Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY they therefore caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER. REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating! ADD A LITTLE Condy's Fluid TO YOUR BATH. The effect is magical. Beware of Substitutes. Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

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IN HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is INVALUABLE. It is the BEST and SIMPLEST preparation for regulating the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and relieves the system of effete GOUTY, RHEUMATIC matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other diseases, which, if retained, poisons the blood, and produces the most disastrous consequences. It allays nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition by NATURAL MEANS.

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Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head of hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., "Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

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THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

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The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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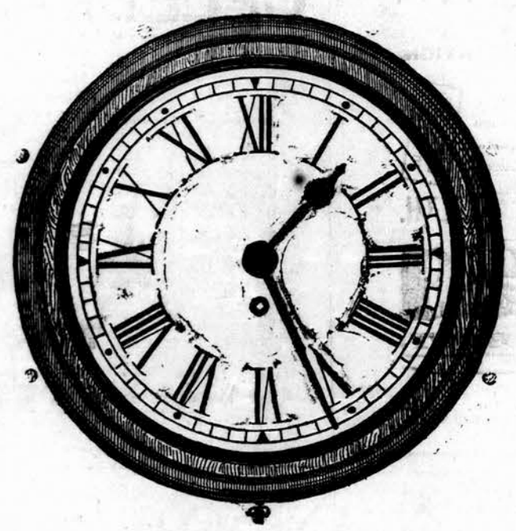

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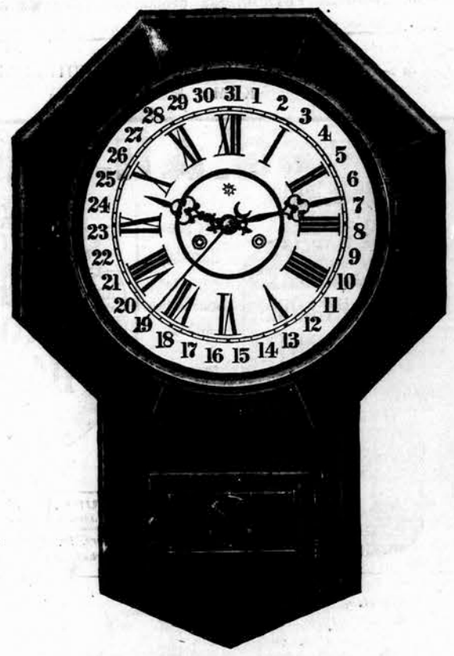

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